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SOCIAL JUSTICE

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John L. Lewis Looms as Labor Dictator

Sore at Holt, Senate Fires 3 Appointees

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When democracy fails in America it will be the fault of politicians.

Three federal employes are being fired from their jobs at the national Capitol building solely because Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia delivered the keynote address before the National Union for Social Justice convention in Cleveland last August.

The ax-wielder in the present instance is Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, New Deal dispenser of patronage jobs for members of the upper chamber. The victims are Holt's appointees from his West Virginia constituency.

Two of the three are members of the Capitol police force, Trace K. Turner, 29, of Clarksburg, W. Va.; and G. O. Burfield, 57, of Parkersburg, W. Va. The other employe ousted is Bernard J. Albaugh, 28, of Weston, W. Va. Albaugh, an elevator operator in the Senate office building, is the father of two children.

All three have been on the federal payroll since 1935 and have meritorious records. Their dismissal has caused a furore in the Capitol.

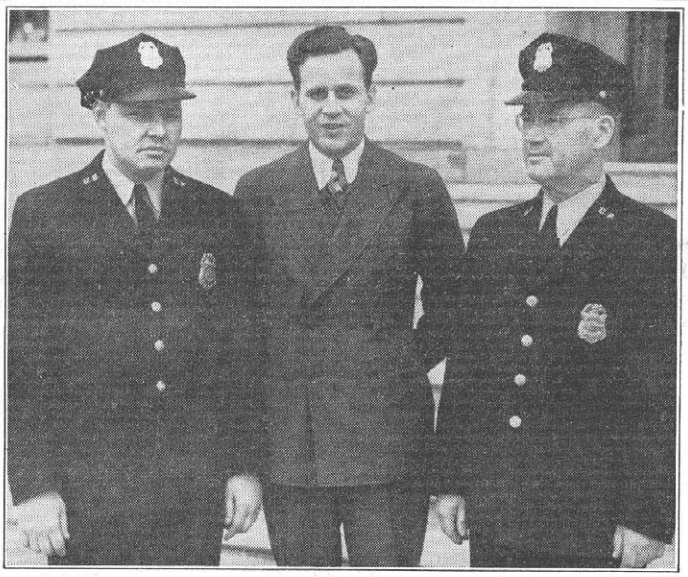
"They found you guilty and hanged the three men!" Holt quoted a fellow senator as saying to him.

The National Union for Social Justice, in consideration of its "sleeping status," is refraining from criticism of the New Deal administration or any of its works. If anything were to wake it up, an accumulation of "raw deals" of the sort just cited would seem well calculated to bring it about.

Spoils patronage has long been the concomitant of American politics; but it would seem to be a particularly subtle refinement of the technique retroactively to punish innocent appointees of a senator in disfavor with the patronage dispensers.

This, of course, is no longer democracy — it is simply politics!

MARTYRS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE



—SOCIAL JUSTICE *Staff Photo.*

Because Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia spoke at the Cleveland convention of the National Union for Social Justice, these three employes of the National Capitol Building in Washington, Holt appointees, have been fired by the New Deal patronage "dictator". Left to right they are Trace K. Turner, Clarksburg, W. Va., Bernard J. Albaugh, Weston, W. Va., and G. D. Burfield, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Capital vs. Labor

When there is so much controversy existing in our nation about the respective rights of labor and of capital, SOCIAL JUSTICE believes it to be both timely and valuable to print the thoughts expressed on this subject by Pope Pius XI in his famous encyclical letter "Quadragesimo Anno."

By Pope Pius XI

UNIVERSAL experience teaches us that no nation has ever yet risen from want and poverty to a better and loftier station without the unremitting toil of all its citizens, both employers and employed. But it is no less self-evident that these ceaseless labors would have remained ineffective, indeed could never have been attempted, had not God, the Creator of all things, bestowed in His goodness the wealth and resources of nature, its treasures and its powers. For what else is work but the application of one's forces of soul and body to these gifts of nature for the development of one's powers by their means?

Now the natural law—or rather, God's will manifested by it—demands that right order be observed in the application of natural resources to human need. This order consists in everything having its proper owner. Hence it follows that, unless a man apply his labor to his own property, an alliance must be formed between his toil and his neighbor's property; for each is helpless without the other.

This was what Leo XIII had in mind when He wrote: **"Capital cannot do without labor, nor labor without capital."** It is therefore entirely false to ascribe the results of their combined efforts to either party alone, and it is flagrantly unjust that either should deny the efficacy of the other and seize all the profits.

Capital, however, was long able to appropriate to itself

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New Unions, Like Miners, Denied Vote

By the Labor Editor

RIDING the crest of the most devastating strike wave ever to engulf the American labor movement, John L. Lewis, insurgent C. I. O. leader, today ranks as the country's Number One problem man and conversation piece.

Wherever you go you hear him discussed. Wherever people gather to advise with one another on economic affairs—in metropolitan meeting places, in the crossroads grocery store, or in the councils of big business—the questions arise:

What manner of man is Lewis?

Is he sincerely interested in the welfare of the workers regimented under his control—or is he motivated only by a lust for power?

Has he embraced Communism as his social creed—or is he merely using his Communist confederates because of their proven ability to provoke strikes and stir class consciousness?

What's behind his connection with the United States Department of Labor?

Where, when and how far is he going? And how does the New Deal fit into the picture?

Nation Demands Data on Lewis

These questions and kindred others are not being answered, although Lewis' every recent move has been a signal for fresh apprehension in the minds of all thoughtful Americans.

News writers in the daily journals are waltzing the "one big union" czar all over page one, because he's "hot" copy for the rank and file of readers—but they aren't divulging **the real story behind this strange labor figure.** They aren't touching the unseen

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A Message to the Industrialists...

By Father Coughlin

THE modern industrialist, generally speaking, is a gentleman who devotes most of his time and talent producing salable articles for a profit. Nevertheless, he is adroit enough to surround himself with keen students of politics, of sociology, of finance. He engages chemists, physicists, engineers and other professional men to assist him in manufacturing and merchandizing his product.

Above all, the industrialist is not stingy in paying for the services of eminent lawyers who are charged with keeping the corporation out of legal difficulties and in helping to influence politicians in writing laws for the protection of corporations.

I might add that a successful industrialist pays much attention to his propaganda department which, in its last analysis, is the daily newspaper whose publishers and editors, artists and typesetters and even cub reporters, earn their bread and butter from the advertising revenue allotted by industry.

No one with any common sense underestimates the power or influence of industry.

Unfortunately, the industrialist has not gauged accurately the power of labor. In recent years the stockholders who own the industry have been eminently successful in earning profits. At the same time labor has been just as successful in gaining information. Sometimes these profits of the stockholders were nothing more than paper profits which failed to withstand the shock of the depression. Sometimes the information gained by the laborer was spurious and could not withstand the light of scrutiny. Nevertheless, the crazy paper profits of industry and the spurious information of labor are two of the most dangerous elements in our modern civilization.

To build up greater paper profits, industry too often refused to divide the real profits with the men who work at the lathe. As a result, we are faced with a national situation where the misinformed laborer is lusting after both the real profits and the paper profits so beloved by the stockholders of industry.

I believe I am correct in stating that there is nothing like oppression to amalgamate and consolidate the oppressed. "The blood of martyrs has been the seed of Christianity" is an axiomatic observation which comes to us from the second century of our present era. By the same token there is nothing like low wages to unite the laboring class.

With this thought in mind, and assuming that low wages are the order of the day (no honest industrialist will deny this), what proposal can industry advance for the rectification of our modern economic ills? Shall the laboring men continue to unite behind many of the false principles being advocated by John Lewis and by the other New Dealers?

Shall industry, out of diplomacy, continue to practice silence while the factories are occupied by sit-down strikers?

Shall the steel manufacturers, the motor manufacturers and other industrialists adopt the opinion that Marxism has run its course and that the fictitious democracy in which we Americans glory will be re-established in 1938 on the same footing which it enjoyed in 1928?

These are only a few of the many pregnant questions which I suggest to you. Your answer, possibly, will be more accurate than mine. However, I feel that **all the power of all the industrialists crystallized together cannot prevent the growth of Marxism in this nation unless industry as a whole, and freed from the strong arm of the federal government, arranges to pay a living annual wage to every working man willing and capable to work!**

You and I both know how unintelligent and unsound it is for labor to strike for $1 or even for a $5 an hour wage. Ninety per cent of the unlettered and unschooled workmen know so little about money that they will rise and clap their hands like little children if, as a result of a strike, they can gain a given amount per hour for their labor. You and I both know how unimportant the $1 an hour really is, when it is possible for industry immediately to raise the price of products—of the motor car, of the pair of shoes or of a ton of steel—and recapture the difference between 55 cents an hour that was formerly paid and the $1 which the strikers demand.

Within six months, labor will be back exactly where it started as far as money and its purchasing power is concerned. Nevertheless, it will have advanced tremendously in the knowledge that by getting together and then by sitting down in your factory they can throw the nation into a turmoil and squeeze more dollars from your pockets. Why should they not do this in six months hence? Have they not the left handed benediction of the president of the nation and of the governor of the state upon their sit-down methods?

Again the nation will be thrown into turmoil. John Lewis or one of his successors will become bolder. I can almost hear these stupid labor leaders saying something like the following:

> "Men, we struck in 1937 and brought General Motors to its knees. We got our $1 per hour, But the capitalists have ganged up on us again. They are charging more for bread and butter. We can't save enough to buy a low priced motor car. We are no better off than we were in 1929 or 1936. Why put up with this "horse-play" any longer? **Let us take over the factories and run them for ourselves and for our own profit!"**

These stupidities are not being enunciated today by Mr. Lewis. I believe that this "horse-play" of raising wages and raising prices in proportion, so that the higher wage does not prove to be a living wage—I believe that this "horse-play" in which you adroit industrialists are participating, is but hastening the inevitable day.

It is not my purpose in this message to berate you for operating your industries for a profit only. I do criticize many of you, however, for being industrialists only in a secondary sense and of being stock gamblers in a primary sense. Too many of you are not interested in the profits which you make from the motor cars and the shoes and the refrigerators which you manufacture. Too many of you are desirous to make paper profits from the stocks in which you have invested.

I do criticize you for the obsolete thoughts which you entertain about a dollar bill and its purchasing power. You break down in tears during a period of deflation when the factories are closed, the stocks sink and you are reduced to your last million dollars. Like little children, amused with a toy balloon, you laugh ludicrously when inflation makes its appearance. Laughter and tears, inflation and deflation—these have been the history of industry, together with capital and labor, throughout the years!

Has not the time arrived for you to become sufficiently imbued with good Americanism and good common sense and demand the regulation of the dollar?

Under ordinary circumstances should not the dollar's purchasing power be regulated and kept on an even keel?

Under ordinary circumstances is it not right for a farmer who borrowed $1 when wheat was a dollar a bushel to pay back the same kind of a dollar instead of being forced to surrender one with wheat at $1.50 a bushel?

I appreciate that this cannot be worked out with a mechanical nicety. I recognize what effect drouths and frosts and other acts of God have upon industry and all other phases of our economic life. Nevertheless, it is stupid on our part to permit such a wide fluctuation of the value of the dollar. At one time it zooms to the pinnacles of inflation. At another time it penetrates the very depths of deflation.

You have surrounded yourselves, I repeat, with the brains of America. In this you are to be congratulated. But why have you made as your closest allies the Federal Reserve bankers who, as everybody knows, including yourselves, acted like quack doctors at a county fair both in 1920 and 1928?

But why go into that? I understand that for political purposes you will deny this vehemently in public but admit it secretly among yourselves. I, too, have sat in with many of your leaders who cursed these Federal Reserve bankers in terms more vicious than I ever employed.

I said that you have made friends with these Federal Reserve bankers who issue loans to the government or to industry by a mere stroke of the pen and who demand that you hard-headed indus-

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Communistic Acts of Sabotage in Great Britain's Battle Fleet

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The early reaction of members of Congress to the president's message on the reorganization of government is surprisingly varied. Of course, the Democrats, in general, approve; the Republicans, in general, disapprove.

It is notable that virtually none of the members have been impressed with its promise of bringing about drastic economies in the costliest government that the world has ever known. We suppose the president had so much to say about efficiency that he almost completely overlooked the matter of economy. Perhaps there is no disposition in Washington to economize. You hear about it only from the Republicans — and they are too few to merit any consideration.

Members of Congress are left puzzled about two things chiefly:

1. What does the presidential word "reorganization" really mean?

2. Does a more efficient and effective executive branch of the government mean the same as a more powerful executive branch?

Several members of Congress, with true congressional laxity, solve the whole problem by saying that reorganization means efficiency and a government can't be efficient unless it is powerful.

President Roosevelt made heroic efforts to guard against such a conclusion. He must have worked and re-worked the following paragraph to make it sound so inoffensive and idealistic:

"In these troubled years of world history, a self-government cannot long survive unless that government is an effective and efficient agency to serve mankind and carry out the will of the nation. A government without good management is a house builded on sand."

That was the "build-up" section of the message and should have put congressional consciences at ease. But in case it didn't, down toward the end the president protested:

"In placing this program before you I realize that it will be said that I am recommending the increase of the powers of the presidency. This is not true. The presidency,

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In Michigan's "City of the Straits"

—Air view of Detroit, Mich., by Wide World.

The following bulk dealers in the city of Detroit, Mich., will be able to supply you with copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE" each week:

Thomas J. DeManigold, 1233 Ashland Ave.	Mrs. Jas. McAllinden, 9357 Elsa Ave.	Carl Bauer, 1491 Sheridan St.
Joseph Falls, 314 S. Colonial St.	J. A. McDermott, 15457 Holmur Ave.	Mr. John Bowers, 3126 Garfield St.
Leo Flowers 9243 Meyers Rd.	William O'Neill, 4827 Edmonton Ave.	William Butler, 13337 Charlevoix St.
Bernard Lau, 14907 Ferguson St.	Mr. Sarkdes, 718 Elmwood Ave.	Frank X. Coveyou, 9144 Louis St.
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Anthony Marshall 12549 Rosemary Ave.	Aloys Walby, 8336 Montlieu Ave.	Mr. Dihr, 19625 Keating St.

Contest Spurs Interest in Social Justice Paper

The trend of SOCIAL JUSTICE is distinctly upward. In all the states there is a quickening realization that this weekly review is now more than ever before performing the mission for which it was founded.

Much of this fresh enthusiasm is attributable to our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest which is being acclaimed throughout the country as a most potent agent in driving home social justice truths.

This great competition has the twofold purpose of (1) bringing the program of Father Coughlin into the deeper mental limelight of our readers and (2) increasing the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"A Million Subscribers by April 1" is now our slogan and aim. In order to accomplish this we must have the cooperation of every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Every man and woman who values the information brought through these columns should naturally wish to have others benefit likewise. Every reader has friends and relatives who **should** be subscribers. The wider our scope of influence spreads during these current months, the sooner will the truth of our contentions sink into the composite American mind.

It is the desire of Father Coughlin that every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE enter the contest. This can be done in two ways—but only for a few days more. You can become a contestant by obtaining five yearly subscribers at $2 per year. **In this event you send no money of your own,** but the names of the subscribers you get, together with the total remittance of $10, must be mailed to the "Contest Editor" before midnight of next Thursday, January 28.

You can also become a contestant by remitting only ten cents per week with your weekly coupons. Many contestants who have not the time to obtain new subscribers enter in this way. In either event you receive, immediately you enter, a copy of Father Coughlin's book, "Money —Questions and Answers" or the volume containing his radio lectures on social justice.

There is another important point to keep in mind this week.

The Promptness Prize of $500.00 expires also at midnight of Thursday, January 28. That means that you MUST enter the contest now to win the total of $3,000.00.

Soviet Agents Damage Ships Allure Sailors

By Sam Levy
(Special Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)

Bolshevism is not dependent upon mass action. Adapting itself to the structure of the British empire, for example, it is able to carry on its attack in small advances, seemingly separate and isolated, by which a mischievous small group is conjuring up a monstrous damage for the empire.

Moscow has particularly chosen the navy in England, the backbone of British world power. While Britain's diplomats play with the idea of friendliness toward Russia, the Communists secretly send their agents into the British navy's ranks. Sabotage and, more recently, agitation among the crews, are the methods used.

British Ships Suffer Damage

A great number of Communistic acts of sabotage have been perpetrated within the British navy in recent months. Several cases of "red" sabotage, reported by the Anti-comintern news service for December, are listed herewith for the information of readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Aboard the destroyer "Velox" in Chatam a case of sabotage was uncovered in February of last year. The mine-laying apparatus of the destroyer had been damaged. It was ascertained that a **Communist sabotage program of major proportions had been planned.**

On board a warship lying at anchor for repairs in the naval harbor of Sheerness an electric cable was destroyed.

On another British warship in Chatam harbor the electric cable-conduit was destroyed by an unknown hand in February. Four persons were discharged from the dockyard, while 20 others are suspected of participation.

Ships' Machinery Found Destroyed

In March the battle cruiser "Repulse" was on the point of leaving for a voyage to the Mediterranean in order to join the remaining ships of the Mediterranean fleet, when a case of sabotage was discovered on board.

In the machine room of the submarine H-28 in Weymouth several acts of sabotage were perpetrated in the same month.

On the destroyer "Griffin," also in March, metal bolts were thrown into the bearing of the main turbine and de-

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

"The Root of All Evil"

THE strength of organized labor, and the tendency of workers to flock to the "dictatorship" of the C. I. O.—in preference to the fictitious "democracy" of the A. F. of L.—pose questions for American labor that go beyond the outcome, or the issues, in any industrial strike.

In the background of the whole strike picture, so far as the American worker is concerned, is this battle of the Titans—a conflict of methods and purpose between traditional craft unionism and the "united front," "one big union" which is rolling up in the C. I. O.

In any choice of leaders the rank and file of labor—like the rank and file of voters—will naturally rally to those who promise the most. The more irresponsibly radical the leadership, the wilder promises it is in a position to make.

A thought that ought to give pause to labor before it completely kicks over the A. F. of L.—even as "misrepresented" by William Green—for the "dictatorship" of John L. Lewis' C. I. O. is the famous pronouncement of the miner leader quoted elsewhere in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Namely:

"We don't want to give those fellows the vote: we don't know how they'll use it!"

Labor's choice is precisely the voters'. In giving up an "inefficient democracy" for the allurements of Communism, the American voter will surrender his vote to **take orders** from some self-appointed dictatorship of the proletariat, from whose orders there will be no appeal, either to the ballot box or anywhere else.

* * *

SOCIAL JUSTICE cannot hope to compete in the day to day news developments with the press; that is the province of the daily newspaper. As this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE goes to press, there were rapid developments on the Michigan strike front.

The "story behind the story" is the very interesting Washington information that **the president of the United States was "out" to telephone calls from the Michigan executive office.**

The White House, it was announced, had no intention of interfering in the "Michigan controversy." The General Motors tie-up, despite the size of the concern and the eminence of the C. I. O., suddenly became a "local issue" to be settled between employer and hand. The president, it was emphasized, had no desire to get into the A. F. L.-C. I. O. feud.

* * *

One more factor, however, stands out of the Michigan strike with ominous portent. Previously, all disputes have been settled by industry—the employer either conceded something or he held out; in either case he made the terms of the strike settlement. Labor, under the kind of an appeal that Lewis' C. I. O. is prepared to make, can build up its **power to win strikes.** Are the future strikes, therefore, to be settled, not alone in labor's way, but in the C. I. O. way?

The 80 cents—or $1 an hour pay raise won by strike settlement will be outpaced by living costs before the ink is dry on the agreement. Is this end-of-the-rainbow myth of a living wage for labor to be fought for by a series of strikes?

Will industrial employers in America ever **voluntarily adopt an annual living wage?** Some far-sighted employers are reported ready to make such a precedent-smashing gesture, but are prevented by fears of what powerful selfish competitors will do.

It would seem to be so simple as easily to be understood by anyone that while **the power to control the cost of living and the value of a nation's money continues in the hands of those who wrest a personal private profit from that control, all the strike-won wage raises of labor and all the employers' gestures toward a better living wage** are equally futile to save the day in America.

Is there not in all industry the composite intelligence—and bravery—to break this private-profit money control, even in its own selfish interest?

Cannot leaders of labor see the necessity to get at the essential wrong instead of battling step by step against its surface symptoms?

Labor, turning to the left, may hope to break this money control but is due for a sadder shock than the loss of the franchise. **The "order-givers" of red Communism are already the "tools" of an international banking set-up.** Under Communism, these financiers more than now, will completely dominant both industry and labor.

Both the industrialist and the laborer in America still have a free choice, but they will not continue to have it long if both are content blindly to drift.

In last week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Father Coughlin addressed a message to the workers. In today's paper, his message is to the industrialist. Both of these editorials should be sealed in some vault and re-read 100 or even 25 years from now. History, not a doubt of it, will give them a value that many cannot now see.

Roosevelt's New Cabinet

AS HAS been pointed out previously, the New Deal is not a Democratic Party Deal. Rallying to the standard of the New Deal came Democrats, Progressives, Republicans, Socialists and Communists. All who believed in the theory of the full dinner pail and not in the sound philosophy of a healthy bank account were part and parcel of it.

Previously it was also pointed out that the New Deal is a one-party government.

Now to perpetuate the existence of this new hybrid party—which is a cross between the GOP elephant and the Democratic donkey—Mr. Roosevelt plans to relieve 2,200,000 New Deal political job-holders of any suspense or worry which they might entertain. He proposes to do this by raising them above the status of political appointees by conferring upon them an assurance that, no matter what happens in 1940, they will not lose their jobs.

The two new cabinet positions which Mr. Roosevelt is about to create aim precisely at perpetuating a place for the politicians at the federal swill barrel.

If and when this will be accomplished there will be few federal jobs to be dispensed following 1940. Instead of redeeming the pledge made in the 1932 platform of lessening the number of federal officers, this new cabinet extension is fulfilling a pledge to the dealocrats at the expense of the American taxpayers.

Incidently, bureaucracy will have found its place in the sun and democracy in America will become a memory.

Questions and Answers

Inauguration Day

Question: When was the date the president was to take his oath of office changed from March to January?

Answer: The 20th Amendment to the Constitution ("Lame Duck Amendment") provided for this change. Section 1 says, "Provides that the terms of president and vice president shall end on January 20th and those of senators and representatives on January 3rd."

3-Million Communists

Question: How many enrolled Communists are there in the world?

Answer: According to the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International there are 3,141,000 enrolled Communists in the world; 785,000 of these are members of the Communist International.

The Communist Youth International, which is controlled by Stalin and the executive committee of the Communist International, has 3,750,000 members.

The Communist International consists of 76 Communist parties from various countries. One of these is the Communist Party of the United States of America.

The Preamble

Question: Roosevelt in his recent speech to the joint session of Congress said that the American people should read and re-read the Preamble of the Constitution. For my sake as well as the many other Americans who have forgotten the exact wording, please print this Preamble in your question and answer column.

—C. S.

Boston, Mass.

Answer: The Preamble: "We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Liberty

Question: What, according to the Supreme Court of the United States, is the meaning of Liberty?

Ansyer: The Supreme Court of the United States has defined liberty as meaning the right of the citizen to be free in the enjoyment of all of his faculties—that is, his talents, gifts and abilities, whether natural or cultivated; to be free to use them in all lawful ways; to live and work where he will; to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling; to pursue any livelihood or vocation—that is, occupation, profession or employment; and to enter into all contracts necessary and proper in carrying out these rights.

Constitution

Question: When was the Constitution of the United States adopted?

Answer: It was adopted September 17, 1787.

Futile Kohler Strike Marked by Night of Riot and Terror

Two Books Discuss Strike at Kohler

Two recent books, approaching the situation from opposing viewpoints, discuss the strike at Kohler with a view to explaining its causes, procedure and effects. They are "The Kohler Strike" by Walter H. Uphoff (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago) and "This Labor Union Racket" by Edward D. Sullivan (Hillman-Curl).

Mr. Uphoff, a student at the University of Wisconsin, made the Kohler strike his master's thesis. His material is gathered from personal interviews with residents of Kohler, workers, strikers and union officials concerned in the affair, as well as attendance at hearings of the labor board and state industrial commission. Unfortunately for his narrative, he did not interview Walter J. Kohler, representative of the company in strike negotiations.

Mr. Sullivan, a Chicago newspaper man, is known for his crusading exposures of "racketeering," especially in Chicago. Concentrated as his writing has been upon the "rackets" which operate under the mask of unionism, Sullivan quite naturally, but unjustifiably, has been accused of an anti-labor bias. This writer rather has sought to befriend labor by uncovering the racketeers who have so widely seized labor organizations for their own advantage; an abuse which the ranks of labor seem so helpless, or indifferent, to eradicate.

A review of Mr. Sullivan's book appeared in the December 14 edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Kohler Pictured As Ideal Village

For years Kohler, Wisconsin, was known as an idealistic village for the working man. Every possible financial aid had been extended by the company to establish and advance its workers' happiness and security; the building of their homes and the education of their youngsters. All of the friendly atmosphere of the smaller shops of earlier industrial days was maintained at this big plant.

Regarding conditions at Kohler previous to the interruption, Sullivan says:

"During the first years of depression the Kohler company, at great cost, sought to maintain its soundly established practice of keeping its employes steadily at work and assuring them a continuous income. While factories throughout the country, including all Kohler competitors, were vitally tapering-off production and laying off or discharging employes, **Kohler, in order to save employes from public relief continued manufacturing goods their market could not possibly absorb.**

"The company warehouses were soon loaded with bath tubs, sinks, and all other Kohler products. Business persistently declined until the entire industry's sales the first six months of 1934 were 34 per cent less than the bad sales record of 1933. Finally, the company was losing money at the rate of $1,000,000 a year. It was obliged to borrow to even continue minimum operations.

Went in Debt To Make Jobs

"Until February, 1931, Kohler continued to work full time and with full enrollment in the factory. Not until January, 1932, was there any reduction whatever in wage rates. To August, 1933, the minimum wage had been the same as in 1929; and other rates, above the minimum, were almost at the 1929 level.

"The severity and length of the depression, finally and naturally, forced a shorter schedule of hours and the earnings of employes were inevitably reduced. Finally, in the fall of 1933, it became necessary to close down some departments and equipment, at last requiring a reduction in the force and in the hours of the men still employed."

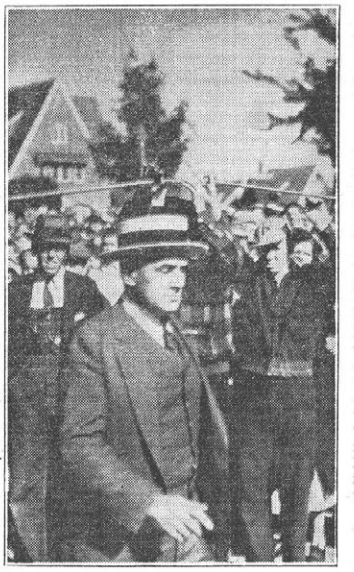
These are the facts. Labor's assertion that it was cheaper to keep the men on the payroll than to break in new men at prosperity's return does not alter the fact that the company was operating at a loss and had filled its warehouses with surplus products to keep its men at work. Neither does it alter the discreditable fact that a Sheboygan (Wis.) labor union, No. 18545, struck at the company when it was down, industrially and financially

The current epidemic of workers' strikes, which has recently broken out—to temporarily disable industry and threaten disorder with hints of general strike—calls to unpleasant memory one of the great strikes of recent years, that at Kohler, Wis., in 1934.

The utter futility of strikes and rioting to improve the condition of labor was never better illustrated than in the case of the Kohler strike. A contented village of home-owning workers, according to one version, was "invaded by outside organizers" operating under section 7A of the NRA, (and backed, it is otherwise alleged, by business competitors of Kohler). The organizers, it is charged, created tension between rival agencies for collective bargaining — a tension which culminated in an outside mob's invasion of Kohler village and a fateful night of rioting which wrecked the Kohler factory, and was eventually repelled by gas bombs and bullets.

Negotiations which followed the battle resulted in almost a complete blank for labor; an enormous tax bill for the village of Kohler; and a heritage of bitterness which will take more than a generation to erase.

Stickler for Principles



Grimly silent, a mass of pickets part to let a lone figure enter the plant. It is Walter J. Kohler, founder of the big industry, all but broke from having borrowed to the limit to keep his plant operating needlessly to provide jobs; and now understandably adamant in the face of "outside" demands that he "unionize" under the 7A.

—Wide World Photo.

N. R. A. Picket Line at Kohler

—Wide World Photo.

Day after day in the peaceful village of Kohler, Wis., strike pickets paraded in front of the gates of the closed plant. Wives and children of the strikers stood by in the summer street so soon to echo with pandemonium as an angry mob wrecked the factory and was repulsed by gas bombs and rifle fire.

Organizers Used Section 7-A

It was section 7A of the NRA which started the union ball rolling at Kohler. This section demanded that:

(a) Every code of fair competition, agreement and license approved, prescribed or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

It was the impetus which prompted a group of workers to join the AFL as federal labor union 18545 in August, 1933. The Kohler Workers' Association was officially organized in September, 1933, for workers not wishing to unionize, but only to bargain collectively. Each group claimed that it was the choice of the majority of the employes.

Rival Groups Demand Control

As the breach between the labor union and the company widened, the union, having secured the right to bargain collectively under the NRA, determined to do something about this right.

They presented a 14-point program of union demands which they ultimately used as the immediate cause of the strike. To each the Kohler company made specific answer.

Outside of the wage question, which obviously could not be met and one of seniority which the company amended with other considerations, the real bone of contention was to determine which group should be the collective bargaining agency for all the workers.

The union called the answers given by the company evasive, and began the strike July 16. The strike was started in an orderly fashion. Meetings were held, the Chicago Regional Labor Board came in to help mediate, much propaganda was distributed by both sides, the company offered to bargain collectively with the union, but refused to accept it as the sole agency to speak for all its employes. Rumors and incitations increased the bitterness, even separated friends and children in the schoolrooms.

Tension Mounts On Picket Line

On the afternoon of July 27, Uphoff reports, deputies took the trunks and belongings of two workers from the company dormitory and set them in the street. They were put out for "getting too much information and using it unwisely." They had been informing pickets about the supply of ammunition the guards had in storage.

A young woman marching with her husband in the picket line saw her father on one of the deputy trucks and hollered: "Daddy, get down from there!" When this man saw his own kin in the picket line he tried to get off the truck but was restrained by his fellow deputies. They did permit him to quit his job after they were away from the picket line.

About 5 p. m. all deputies and guard trucks withdrew from the village streets. There was a foreboding of the unusual in the tense atmosphere of the strike scene. Residents of Kohler village were ordered to stay in their homes, and it is the consensus that by far the greater number of them complied. Few residents of Kohler, outside the actual deputies on duty, were on the streets at all that night. The Sheboygan Press ran its usual account of the day's happenings and printed an official notice "Not to come to Kohler" that night.

Night of Riot And Ghastly Terror

This statement, says Uphoff, was just the thing for excitement seekers, and between 4,000 and 5,000 curiosity hunters and strike sympathizers went out from Sheboygan at once. During the afternoon boys had been throwing stones at guards on the roof and had broken some windows. The chief of police chased them off and blamed pickets for the damage; strike committee officials offered to place their own guards on the property to help maintain order.

By 8 p. m. an uncontrollable mob was in possession of the streets. A knot of the crowd massed about the south foundry and began a slow-moving advance, ominously quiet. Suddenly there was a jangling of glass and the thud of a rock landing within the south foundry. Rocks started flying in every direction and

(Continued on Page 12)

Baroness Battles Japan's Attitude Toward Women

By the Woman's Editor

Long a crusader for social justice on behalf of the oppressed women of Japan, Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto, editor of the Women's Encyclopedia and friend of the late Jane Addams, has embarked on a campaign to publicize the wrongs of her countrywomen.

Hoping to jolt the Japanese men from their smug and complacent attitude and to galvanize them into action, the Baroness has already written a book, called "Facing Two Ways," published in English, in which she expresses the resentment of Japanese wives at the treatment afforded them by their husbands, as contrasted with the luxury and power bestowed on the frivolous "geisha girls" by these same husbands.

For centuries Japanese women have been the humble, obedient servants of their husbands and mothers-in-law, occupying their time with endless little household tasks and devoting themselves to thrift and economy. The money so laboriously saved is usually squandered by the male head of the house (the female head is the mother-in-law) on expensive favorites of the geisha houses.

Even Most Modern Battle Convention

Even the more modern women are still governed by the same ancient rules, unless they have the fortitude to brave the wrath of their families and public to ignore age-old conventions. In the latter case, they become social outcasts and pay for their independence with emotional and intellectual starvation — frequently, physical starvation, as well.

Many men of Japan are sufficiently modern to approve of a self-supporting wife, including the Baron Ishimoto, who insisted that the Baroness take a business course for this purpose. Complying with his wish, she completed the course and opened a yarn and knitting shop in Tokyo This was so revolutionary for a lady of the peerage, that she was ostracized by many of her aristocratic friends. Nevertheless, she was the means of providing profitable work for a number of middle-class women.

The Baroness does not blame the geisha girls for the plight of her countrywomen, although she deplores the existence of the system. She feels that many of them are forced into the tea houses by "filial piety," to relieve financial troubles of their families. Indeed, they are frequently sold to establishments by their parents while very young.

Baroness Attacks Double Standard

She condemns the men of Japan for taking advantage of such a profession for their own delight and pleasure, at the expense of their wives' sorrowful distress, for the latter are fully aware of their husbands' entertainment at the tea houses while they wait patiently through the long hours of the night and early morning for their return.

"Japanese women," the Baroness has remarked, "might as well live in the 17th century, as far as their personal liberties are concerned, for they are treated with no more respect than idiots or lunatics."

To arouse foreign interest in their plight, she plans a lecture tour in this country early in the new year. American movies have done much to modernize Japan and the Baroness Ishimoto hopes for enthusiastic support from this quarter.

SHE AIDS JAPANESE WOMEN

The Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto, editor of the Women's Encyclopedia, of Tokyo, soon to lecture in this country, is a leading campaigner against the age-old conventions of her native land which keep women in virtual enslavement while the men are entertained in the tea houses.
—Wide World Photo.

WOMEN IN THE LIMELIGHT

A royal romance that has been somewhat overshadowed in the news by a more sensational one is the alliance of Holland's **Crown Princess Juliana** with the German Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld. Their wedding on January 7th has been the occasion for much rejoicing on the part of the Dutch people, who had nearly despaired of a royal marriage for their beloved princess. She is 27 and had shown no inclination for the exclusive society of eligible young men until the development of her friendship with "Benny," which is believed to be a real love-match.

Women motorists have been maligned for years for their erratic driving and blamed for the terrible percentage of fatalities caused by automobile accidents. But it remained for Prof. William J. Cox of Yale University to prove with indisputable statistics that only 6 per cent of highway accidents are traceable to women drivers. In at least three states a woman has been chosen as the safest of all drivers in her state. Prof. Cox says, "If accidents are ever reduced, it will be accomplished through women."

To a woman belongs the credit for establishing a great philanthropic institution. **Mrs. Harrison Eustis** conceived the idea of training dogs to lead the blind and thus "The Seeing Eye" was born. Financed solely by public donations, they are attempting at the present time to raise sufficient funds to take care of all the blind people in this country who could be taught to use the dogs.

Wife of Chiang Buys Airplanes for Her Country

While it is common knowledge that Madame Chiang Kai Shek, wife of China's dictator-president, is a graduate of Wellesley and a brilliant, versatile woman, it is not so well known that she occupies an important official position in the Chinese government, entirely apart from her role of First Lady. As purchasing agent for aviation equipment, Mme. Chiang bought more than one-third of all the planes exported from the United States during 1936.

Because General Chiang speaks practically no English, his wife frequently acts as an unofficial foreign minister, and her shrewdness, sympathy and tact have been invaluable to him.

Mme. Chiang is a member of one of China's most illustrious families. Her brother, T. V. Soong, was formerly finance minister, and is now governor of the Bank of China. The present finance minister, H. H. Kung, educated in Oberlin College, is her sister's husband.

A third sister was the wife of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, famous founder of the Chinese republican government.

Women Aiding Cancer Fight

In the hope of saving many lives from the dread inroads of cancer, the American Society for the Control of Cancer has organized the Woman's Field Army, for educating people to the dangers of the disease and to the fact that it can be cured if recognized in time.

Cancer is a disease in which cells that ordinarily exist together harmoniously, suddenly begin to multiply too rapidly and attack other cells. If this process is checked before the cells begin to scatter their seeds in the blood stream, the patient often can be cured. The only successful methods of accomplishing this are by means of surgery, radium, X-ray or electric cautery. Experiments with remedies to be taken internally are a waste of time and frequently are the cause for a fatal delay in undertaking really effective treatment.

Examination Urged

Physicians warn particularly against indifference to painless lumps, persistent indigestion, unnatural discharges, sores that won't heal and changes in the size or color of warts and moles. When any of these symptoms are present, an immediate examination by a competent physician should be sought. In fact, women past the age of 35 should be examined regularly twice a year for any signs of cancer, doctors warn.

There are many misconceptions about this disease which help it to thrive unchecked. For years it was foolishly considered a disgrace to be so afflicted and even to this day there are many women who suspect the presence of cancer in their bodies and keep the knowledge strictly to themselves. There is still a widespread belief that cancer is "contagious" or "inherited," which has been proved to be untrue.

However, certain types of individuals are more susceptible than others, and these types are naturally apt to run in families. Thus the offspring of parents who belong to the types that are not susceptible are practically free from malignant growths. Likewise, those who have one parent who is vulnerable are less likely to become victims of cancer than those whose parents on either side are of the susceptible type.

Quacks Delay Treatment

Another factor which is conducive to fatal delay in securing effective treatment is the belief inspired by quacks in their bottled cures and faked healings. It will be the duty of the women organized by the American Society for the Control of Cancer to ferret out these unscrupulous medical parasites and expose them.

The belief that early treatment "spreads the disease" is erroneous. Cases where the use of surgery has been followed by cancerous growths in other parts of the body only prove that medical attention was delayed until the malady had begun to disseminate itself along the blood stream or lymph glands, which is too late to effect a general cure.

Men frequently succumb to cancer of the stomach because, during the early stages of the disease, they are able to relieve their distress with doses of baking soda. When this remedy is no longer effective, medical treatment is sought but often it is too late.

The work of the Woman's Field Army will consist of a concentrated campaign to educate the public to the dangers of this dread disease and to make medical attention available to those whose income is insufficient to cover a physician's fee.

Women of Arizona Join in Vigilantes

Determined to clean up the politics of Arizona, the women of Phoenix have harked back to the days of the lawless West and organized their own vigilance committee, to wage secret and relentless warfare against corrupt office-holders and violations of gambling, liquor and vice laws. A woman lawyer, Miss Alice M. Birdsall, is the organizer and one of the three directors, who are the only members of the group to be known to the public. The other two are Mrs. Louise Moore and Mrs. Kate Younger.

Their organization, known as the "Women's Investigation Committee of 500," has filed articles of incorporation, setting forth as their aim "the securing, compiling and classifying of information . . . concerning matters of civil and governmental importance, and especially the habits, conduct and acts of persons connected with government and public offices, city, county, state and federal, and of all public officials."

Maintaining that they have been operating secretly for some time and that already office-holders are beginning to fear their influence, the women vigilantes boast that they are "asking no odds and giving none."

However pure may be their motives, the fact remains that secret political societies have proven to be instruments of terror in unscrupulous hands and are always contrary to the democratic ideals of our nation. The very secrecy with which they are evolved contributes the sources of evil which defeat the original purpose and bring to grief, not only the intended culprits, who may deserve what they get, but innocent persons who are the victims of personal spite, or of greedy ambition.

Any woman past 18 may join the Arizona vigilantes, which opens the way for girls of immature judgment, looking for a thrill, to capitalize their natural bent for snooping. Since the members are known only by number and are not aware even of each other's identity, they are afforded unlimited opportunities for wrecking lives.

Political espionage is one of the factors which makes European dictatorship objectionable to Americans. The thought of listening ears, ready and eager to report any little injudicious remark, and sly, peeking eyes, on watch for acts of indiscretion to tattle about, fills our independent souls with disgust and repugnance.

Let the "Womens Investigation Committee" beware lest they become snared themselves in the trap they set for others.

American News on the Spanish Situation Colored by Censorship

Propaganda Tactics of World War Days Due to Be Repeated

By Justin Soval

The news reports coming into this country, regarding the diplomatic conflict over intervention in the Spanish revolution, bear all the ear marks of being colored.

We have noted, from time to time, the tendency on the part of the British government to focus all the blame for the influx of "volunteers" into Spain on Germany and Italy.

Press reports to this country take the same color, for all we know, from the same source. It all looks like a subtle effort to abet the pacifist propaganda of Soviet Russia; at least it has that unmistakable effect.

Who may be responsible is beside the point. The protest is made in view of the fact that unbalanced news reports have all the power for ill of carefully prepared propaganda, whether or not such is the actual intent.

The truth is that Russia, driven on by the well established Soviet program of world revolution, was the first outside nation to intervene in the domestic affairs of Spain. What is more serious, she is morally responsible for the situation which led Germany and Italy to feel that it was necessary for them to balance the odds of war in behalf of General Franco's army

Germany Cites Rejected Embargo

This explanation of the position of the two Fascist nations was clearly stated in their replies to the London-Paris notes of Christmas eve, which requested a cessation of the flow of German and Italian "volunteers" into Spain.

The heart of the German reply may be said to be contained in the following single paragraph:

"Germany must take exception to the fact that through the new demarche of the British and French governments the impression was created that Germany was to blame, or falsely understood, the problem of volunteers in the Spanish civil war. The German government, therefore, again points out that it was it and the Italian government which from the very beginning urged prevention of the departure of volunteer participants in the Spanish fighting, and that it was, on the other hand, the British and French governments which rejected such an embargo."

That the German note referred to the initiative taken by the Soviet government early in the Spanish war is made clear by this subsequent statement:

"After the month-long unrestricted stream of Bolshevist elements to Spain, it is, indeed, difficult to avoid the impression that the embargo now would profit only the Bolshevist side in Spain, which obviously is already sufficiently filled out with foreign volunteers."

Italy for Removal Of All Foreigners

The Italian reply centers on the same thought:

"The Italian government cannot but point out that, in view of the circumstances at present existing, and in consideration of the entrance in the meantime of foreign volunteers into Spain, the prohibition proposed would have the consequence of solely favoring the faction hostile to the Nationalist government, now sufficiently reinforced by the foreign element which has strengthened its ranks."

The following paragraph directly indicates the extent of Russian reinforcements in Spain and their presence there early in the conflict:

"The Italian government finally has the honor to observe that if it is desired to carry back the question to the limits in which it was last August, if, that is, the governments agree on the opportunity of removing from Spanish territory all non-Spanish combatants, political volunteers, propagandists and agitators, the Italian government would be ready to give its support to that initiative which the commission on non-intervention in London would immediately examine."

It should be carefully noted that neither the French nor British government or press has as yet challenged the charge that Russians and other Communist "volunteers" were the first to inter-meddle in Spain's civil war.

Spanish Boast Of Russian Aid

More than that, there is the definite statement of the Spanish ambassador to France, as quoted on this page last week. Let us repeat his words:

"There is no doubt on the subject of the government's receiving Russian assistance. We have been getting it right along."

This statement is repeated and these arguments re-stated because there is increasing evidence of a subtle plan to "sell" the American people on the purity of the Soviet's peace aims and the "neutral position" of Russia in the Spanish affair—which at the moment provided the best vehicle for propaganda.

The American people, if they but recalled their experience during the World war, would be more guarded against one-sided news coverage. It was that simple but effective device which, even in the early hours of the World war, aroused the unjustified and unjustifiable animosity of the American people against Germany.

Had the international cables been cleared for factual news reports, impartial to either side, and had the American newspapers been less interested in promoting the allied cause, thousands of American lives might have been saved as well as millions of American dollars.

Soviet Aggressor Against All Nations

Sovietism was not only the first aggressor in Spain, but has been the aggressor against very sovereignty in the world, including our own, by mobilizing propaganda against their ideals and by sending revolutionary emissaries across their borders to sow the seeds of civil strife.

The Japanese Foreign Minister Arita recently was forced to explain to the world that Japan's intent in entering the "anti-Comintern accord" with Germany was solely and simply to establish a physical protection against the propagandist menace of the Soviet.

Communism may be a philosophy of a kind, but too often it passes for that alone. It is also the foreign policy of the Russian Soviet government.

There are more ways than one to mobilize in warlike fashion against another nation. The newest and most devastating is the Russian "peaceful" mobilization.

The officials at Moscow, so the American press reports, will not admit sending help to Spain. They might have added that the commissars will admit nothing when it serves their purpose to deny it.

However much the American people and the world may depreciate the policies of Germany and Spain, they should understand that those policies were provoked by more subtle, less honest and vastly more dangerous policies on the part of Russia.

The American press should factually report both sides of the controversy that worries the world today, regardless of what outside influences are at work to color the incoming dispatches. If it does not, it forfeits the confidence and the patronage of the American people.

Arab Chieftan

—Acme Newspicture.

Fauzi Bey El Kaoukji, self-styled "commander-in-chief of the Palestine Army of Liberation," is reported fomenting fresh disorder among the Arabs. He is even reported to have threatened to seize members of the British royal commission investigating conditions.

Riot Truce On in Palestine for British Inquiry

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE. — A temporary truce prevails in riot-racked Palestine while the British Royal Commission investigates the pros and cons of each side in the controversy. Though a semblance of normality exists, it has been reliably estimated that more than 300 deaths have resulted and property damage of $14-million has been incurred by the clashes in the last six months of striking between Arab and Jew.

The Arabs' ambition for a great federation of Arabic states extending from Egypt to India has increased since the war, just as the Jews were beginning their vigorous efforts to realize the dream they have cherished for centuries of establishing a national home in Palestine. Both Jew and Arab want Palestine—the Jews because it was their ancient home; the Arabs because they, too, have lived here for hundreds of years.

Plans New Uprising

It has been rumored that Fauzi Bey, commander-in-chief of the Arab forces, who engineered the first revolt, is said to be planning a second uprising, scheduled to break out at the moment the British Royal Commission announces its findings.

An almost legendary halo has been woven about Fauzi Bey. He has been called the "No. 1 Public Enemy" of the British troops. When the recent strike ended, he was supposed to have been shot and secretly buried, but this Raffles of the East continues his way. He has been trailed by some of the best minds of the British Intelligence Service to no avail. He has caused no end of worry to the British commander, Lieut. Gen. J. D. Mill, by his brilliant skirmishes; always showing up at their weakest point of military strength. In short, the chief has captured the Arab imagination much as did the late desert diplomat, Col. T. E. Lawrence. Fauzi Bey is fearless and the Arabs will follow him wherever he leads.

Rival in Emir

However, another character who does not believe in Fauzi Bey's bold tactics, but who is highly regarded nevertheless, is Emir Abdullah, ruler of the Trans-Jordan, related to several Arab rulers and a member of the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine. It was largely through his efforts that the Arab strike was called off pending the commission investigation. The Emir's influence is considerable throughout the near-east, but the policy he has inaugurated of peaceful arbitration is undergoing severe tests by the widespread extremist agitation. Some of these even accuse him of having sold out to the British, but his friends insist he is merely realistic enough to know that the Arabs are not strong enough to achieve their ends by violence.

The next move must be made by the British Royal Commission and then the kaleidoscope of Palestine will again pass in review.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

MOSCOW, RUSSIA. — The extent of the decline of literature and the perversion of truth under the Communist regime was graphically illustrated when the official newspaper of Moscow, "Pravda," issued a curt statement that **"there is no room for an encyclopedia on the Soviet bookshelf!"**

With an obedience born of fear, thousands of authors, writers and teachers laid the work of compiling aside. The work was being called: "The Encyclopedia of Mistakes and Hostile Attacks."

The Communist co-workers had been encountering difficulties in the actual work due to the fact that they lacked adequate books on history. Most of the old czarist histories had either been destroyed during or after the revolution of 1917, and no new books had been produced in their stead. As a result the new generation has received no reliable instruction on the antecedents of current Russia—only what the Communist commissars saw fit that they should be taught.

The primary reason for the sudden stop order being issued is the complaint that the names of Trotzky and Kameneff were mentioned as playing conspicuous parts in the revolution and in the trying days of Lenin's leadership. These, of course, are no longer heroes, but counter-revolutionists.

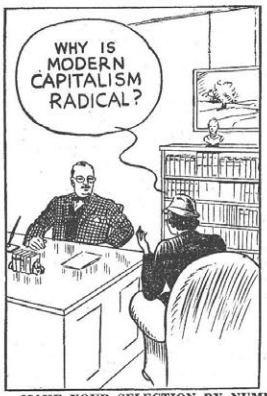
Another probable reason for the discontinuation of the work is that the rise and fall of personalities and policies make it well-nigh impossible for writers to conform to present and future demands of the government. No one can accurately describe the revolutionary days without reflection on the government, and as no one is sure just what is going to happen next, the work of compiling an encyclopedia is practically impossible.

Thus historical truth—"to know things as they are and were"—is a dream to the commissars of Russia while they keep their 170-millions of people in the opium sleep of deception and falsehood.

$7,000.00 In Cash Pri

Questions For This Week

Picture No. 11



Picture No. 12

MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS:

1. It leads to common ownership of all property.
2. It believes that all men have equal opportunity.
3. It lends only fictitious money created by fountain pens.
4. Leading capitalists of the world are allied with Communism.
5. It is unnatural and unjust: therefore, radical.
6. It is opposed to all principles of Christianity.

1. A farm.
2. A ten-dollar bill.
3. A certificate of common stock.
4. A mortgage on a farm.
5. A suit of clothes.
6. A life insurance policy.

USE THIS COUPON IF YOU HAVE ALREADY ENTERED CONTEST

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 11 For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐ **No. 12** For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 11 For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐ **No. 12** For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

USE THIS COUPON IF YOU ARE ENTERING TODAY

"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE:

I am today entering the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest and sending in my answers to the first 12 questions. If paying in full ($2.50), I shall send in my coupons henceforth weekly without further remittance. If I am starting with 60 cents today, I shall send 10 cents in coin weekly until end of Contest.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐ **No. 2** For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No..... ☐

No. 3 For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No..... ☐ **No. 4** For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No..... ☐

No. 5 For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No..... ☐ **No. 6** For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No..... ☐

No. 7 For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No..... ☐ **No. 8** For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No..... ☐

No. 9 For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No..... ☐ **No. 10** For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No..... ☐

No. 11 For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐ **No. 12** For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. The Senate.
2. The House of Representatives.
3. The Federal Reserve Banks.
4. The President.
5. The United States Government.
6. The National Banks.

1. The manufacturers.
2. The farmers.
3. The politicians.
4. The international bankers.
5. The labor unions.
6. Congress.

Picture No. 3

Make Your Selection by Numb

1. It is wealth.
2. It is an article of intrinsic value.
3. It is a receipt for wealth.
4. It is a thing in itself.
5. It is necessarily gold.
6. It is necessarily silver.

1. They
2. The Trea
3. They Amer
4. They ed by
5. They
6. They

Picture No. 7

Picture No. 8

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. By interpreting the fundamental law.
2. By curtailing the rights of the rich.
3. By placing unlimited power in the executive department.
4. By placing unlimited power in the legislative department.
5. By placing unlimited power in the Supreme Court.
6. By establishing a balance of power between the legislative, executive and judicial departments.

1. The value of a thing.
2. The worth of a thing to me.
3. The amount of wealth I must give for a thing.
1. The exchangeability of a thing for money.
5. The amount of labor I must give for a thing.
6. The cost of a thing under a system of barter.

Picture No. 9

Make Your Selection by Numb

1. Christ drove the money-changers fr temple.
2. It is run and controlled by non-Chr
3. Bankers accept depositors' money w purpose of safe-keeping.
4. In reality bankers practice usury.
5. Bankers usurp the rightful powers ernment.
6. In creating fictitious money bankers tice unlawfully.

$3000 Could Be Yours--If You E

You have been watching our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest for six weeks. You have read the announcements each week. You have seen how easy it is to answer the questions.

But you have delayed in entering. Then, perhaps, you thought it was too late.

IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE.

Before you today are all 12 pictures which have appeared in the Contest. Before you this minute is the opportunity to enter this great educational competition and be four-square with every contestant.

We are reprinting all these pictures and questions as a special convenience for those who delayed. It is the desire of Father Coughlin that every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE learn more thoroughly his great, humane program through the medium of the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest.

Besides the entertainment and education—THINK OF THE PRIZES!

A Grand Prize of $2,500.00 for sending in the best or most appropriate answers to 50 simple questions on principles laid down by Father Coughlin.

A Second Prize of $1,000.00! A Third Prize of $400.00! A Fourth Prize of $100.00! Four prizes of $50.00 each. One Hundred prizes of $10.00 each! Two hundred sixty pri

CASH AWARDS TOTALLING
ING WHAT OUR GREAT LEADE
FOR!

It is mighty nice that you hap
now. If you had not, you might h
Special Promptness Prize of $500.0

This Special Award goes to the
shown by our records to have ent
of next Thursday, January 28.

SO—BY ENTERING NOW—Y
TUNE OF $3,000.00!

ENTER TODAY—and help giv
our fellow-countrymen. The ne
Radio League of the Little Flower
throughout America.

ENTER TODAY—and educate
Father Coughlin's sensible philosop

ENTER TODAY—so that you
on social justice to others.

ENTER TODAY—while all pa
be answered in a few minutes.

SO—ENTER TODAY.

In this Contest there could be
the world—marriage—the chance t
—security—happiness!

BUT YOU MUST ENTER AT
SAND DOLLARS!

So—do it NOW!

Anybody With Fair Knowledge Father Coughlin's Pr

...ES!

Will Be Won By 368 Readers of Social Justice Who Study Great Program of Father Coughlin

Last Call on Special Prompt Prize $500

SIXTY CENTS STARTS YOU TODAY

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

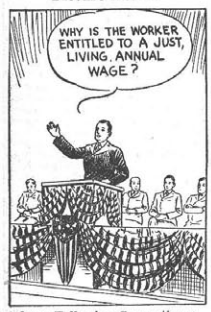
1. It is money.
2. It is bank credit.
3. It is legal tender.
4. It is good will.
5. It is the natural resources of creation.
6. It is stocks, bonds and securities.

1. It is the typical banker's loan.
2. Money created by a bank for honoring checks.
3. A deferred payment of money due.
4. A deferred payment for actual wealth received.
5. A promise to pay in the future.
6. The pledging of real wealth as security for a bank loan.

...r from Following Suggestions:

...are government operated banks.
...y are branches of the United States ...ury.
...are a banking group formed to aid the ...ican people.
...are privately owned institutions form... boss bankers for personal profit.
...are the logical issuer of our currency.
...are the saviors of American industry.

Picture No. 10



...r from Following Suggestions:

...m the ...istians. ...ith no ...of gov- ...prac-

1. It his natural right.
2. It is his moral right.
3. It is his economic right.
4. It is his lawful right.
5. To pay him less is un-Christian.
6. It would stem the tide of Communism.

IS YOUR PRIZE HERE? 368 WILL WIN

Grand Prize	**$2,500**
SECOND PRIZE	1,000
THIRD PRIZE	400
FOURTH PRIZE	100

Four Prizes of $50 each.

100 Prizes of $10 each.

260 Prizes of $5 each.

Extra $500.00 for Promptness

You can win a total of $3,000 in this great contest—IF YOU'RE EARLY. An extra award of $500 will be made to the winner of the Grand Prize if he or she is shown by our records to have entered the contest during the first six weeks—or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. DON'T DELAY. Enter TODAY while the first 12 questions are before you.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherswise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon, or, as an alternative, to obtain during the first six weeks of the contest FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE ($2 per year) and to return remittance covering same ($10). The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week or the obtaining of five subscriptions is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers." Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one of the above volumes of Father Coughlin for each set submitted.

How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. IF YOU DO NOT INTEND TO OBTAIN FIVE YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE, send in your coupon WEEKLY with 10 cents in coin (not stamps). Each coupon bears your answers to two questions. Therefore, the total outlay to a contestant is $2.50, 10 cents per week for 25 weeks.
5. If you DO INTEND to obtain five yearly subscriptions ($2 per year), remember—in order to qualify you as a contestant under this alternative, the five names of subscribers and full remittance of $10 must be mailed on or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. A RENEWAL OF YOUR OWN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION WILL COUNT—BUT IT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS, EITHER NEW ONES OR RENEWALS. Use your own stationery. Write names and addresses very clearly.
6. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive Father Coughlin's book, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." It will prove extremely helpful in answering the contest questions.
7. If you do NOT intend to obtain five yearly subscriptions, you may pay up in full your 10 cents per week by sending the whole $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
8. In any event, PLEASE send your coupons within ONE WEEK after they appear in SOCIAL JUSTICE. Failure to do this will not disqualify you. We ask it only as a convenience to our clerks.
9. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

Address All Contest Mail to—

CONTEST EDITOR
SOCIAL JUSTICE
Royal Oak, Michigan

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

nter Today!

...zes of $5.00 each!
...$7,000.00 MERELY FOR KNOW-..., FATHER COUGHLIN, STANDS

...pen to be reading these lines right ...ave missed the chance to win the ...winner of the Grand Prize who is ...ered the Contest before Midnight

...OU CAN WIN THE NEAT FOR-

...e the "gospel" of social justice to ...t proceeds go into a fund of the ...to aid in spreading social justice

...yourself in the broad tenets of ...hy of economic life. ...will be able to explain your stand

...t pictures are before you and can

...or you a new home—a trip around ...o go to college or start a business

...ONCE TO WIN THREE THOU-

...inciples Can Win

PROMPTNESS PRIZE OF $500.00 EXPIRES THURSDAY, JAN. 28!

Next Thursday night—at 12 o'clock midnight—is your last chance to strike for the Special Promptness Prize of $500.00 in cash.

YOUR LETTER CONTAINING YOUR ENTRANCE INTO THE CONTEST MUST BE POSTMARKED AT OR BEFORE THAT HOUR—OR THIS LIBERAL PROMPTNESS PRIZE CANNOT BE YOURS.

Here is what is meant by the Special Promptness Prize:

When you enter the Contest, you naturally want to win the Grand Prize of $2,500.00. And, by the way, you have an opportunity to win that Grand Prize equal to that of any other contestant.

Well, then: if you enter the Contest NOW—before Midnight of next Thursday, January 28, and win the Grand Prize, you will not only receive a check for $2,500.00. YOU WILL WIN THE HANDSOME TOTAL OF THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH!

Your chance to aim at this happy event is NOW—TODAY!

You have all 12 past pictures looking out at you. You can see that anybody can win.

Only 60 cents sent with your entrance coupon TODAY could mean FORTUNE to you, as well as entertainment and education in the social doctrines of Father Coughlin. Or you may pay up in full, $2.50.

Notice to Those Obtaining Subscriptions

If you are to qualify as a contestant by obtaining five yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE ($2 per year), please bear in mind:

THE NAMES OF THE FIVE SUBSCRIBERS TOGETHER WITH REMITTANCE OF $10 MUST BE MAILED BEFORE MIDNIGHT OF THURSDAY, JANUARY 28!

Renewal of your own yearly subscription will count—but it MUST be accompanied by four others.

"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE:

I am today entering the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest and sending in my answers to the first 12 questions. If paying in full ($2.50), I shall send in my coupons henceforth weekly without further remittance. If I am starting with 60 cents today, I shall send 10 cents in coin weekly until end of Contest.

No. 1	For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 2	For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 3	For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 4	For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 9	For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 10	For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 11	For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 12	For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

On Guard While America Sleeps

Eye of Youth Watchful of Plotting Reds

In another of their radio series of "Youth and the Nation," broadcast at 1 p. m. (EST) each Sunday over radio station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, Philip Johnson and Alan Blackburn have issued a stern challenge to the youth of America to be watchful of Communist propaganda and not to be caught napping with a contentedly sleeping America.

"Like Gulliver, who fell asleep in the land of the Lilliputians, America has fallen into the hands of small men who have industriously and efficiently tied up a giant people and use them as their slaves for their own personal ends," the speaker warned.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, one of the most profound modern scholars in the field of American history, made the startling statement, in an address a fortnight ago, that the United States, in the coming world conflict, may find itself allied with Communist Russia.

Professor Hart is not a man given to crass sensationalism nor to wild prophecy, nor is he, like so many university intellectuals, a pink, partial to the Russian cause.

Red Threat More Than Myth

Therefore, when this learned, impartial historian states that America may find itself allied with Communist Russia; when we realize that American money and American troops may be brought to the defense of Communism and that American soldiers may fight shoulder to shoulder with Red soldiers, it is time for America to wake up to the reality of Communism in America.

The reality of Communism in America is not the 50,000 registered members of the Communist party. The reality of Communism is not a lone red agitator yelling "Down with capitalism" on some street corner, nor is it Earl Browder, Communist candidate for president of the United States.

The danger is from Communist propaganda originating from Moscow and directed by Josef Stalin. This propaganda is especially designed to undermine the American home, American education, American religion and American ideals

These red propagandists re-write American history to represent that the sacrifice and suffering at Valley Forge was a grandstand play, that the Boston Tea Party was a publicity stunt, that George Washington was a blunderer and that Benedict Arnold was not an archtraitor, that Thomas Jefferson was a hot-house theoretician and Andrew Jackson, a petty grafter.

These propagandists, furthermore, sneer at religion. They preach that the Bible is bunk and call the man who believes in God superstitious.

They tell the child, "Do not honor thy father and thy mother." Obedience to parents is obsolete; filial affection is "weak sentimentality."

Communism Rises on Chaos

They would have American workers believe that their only salvation is to foster a bitter hatred toward all employers of labor.

The Communists cry: "Down with devotion to family. Down with love of country. Down with faith in God. These beliefs are old-fashioned." The destruction of American character is the first goal of Communist propaganda.

Communists thrive on the destruction of the morale of a nation. Only when law and order crumble in chaos do the Communists get control.

Out of the chaos of post-war Russia Communism was born. Only after the stupidity of the czars had broken the spirit of the Russian people on the rack of a hopeless war and Russia was morally disintegrated, could the Communists succeed.

In Spain the Communists embroiled a peaceful republic in civil war and in this havoc of fratricidal bloodshed stole the government in the sign of the clenched fist and allied erstwhile democratic Spain with Communistic Russia.

Even France, traditionally conservative, has had her sturdy morale thoroughly and completely undermined by Communist propaganda.

Communists have paralyzed French industry by calling sit-down strikes **against the will of the workers** in order to blackjack employer and employe alike into submission to Communist dictation.

Within the French navy, Communists have so successfully propagated their doctrine that French sailors run up the red flag on French warships in Marseilles harbor and go unpunished for their treason.

Who Can Call America Immune?

The streets of the capital of France itself are scenes of bloody rioting. Along the Champs-Elysees, the "Fifth Avenue of Paris," the noisy disorder of Communist mobs are the beginnings of an anarchy which may presage the annexation of France to the Soviet Union.

Thus, through propaganda, the Communists undermine the morale of nations, precipitate chaos, and in the black confusion of anarchy that follows, steal the government from the hands of the people.

Can America escape the fate of other democratic nations? Are we so prosperous and intelligent that Communism can find no converts here? Is every man in this country so contented with the share he now gets of the plenty in our land that he will forever resist the enticements of wily Communists?

Are we so sure of ourselves, so confident of the future that we can say: "Europe may be tricked into Communism, but it can't happen here."

Were there true prosperity in this country—prosperity for all; were we rid of the paradox of want in the midst of plenty, were every man in this country dedicated to the future of America, then could we with confidence declare: "There will never be Communism in this country. America provides a full plenty for every American. There is no room here for a foreign system."

But, that we cannot say. We cannot claim that we have prosperity for all. Instead, we have a prosperity of coupon-clippers, of international bankers, of corporations, of speculators. For these few the charts of plenty bound upward. **But for these few only; the unemployed are still unemployed. Low wages are still low. The farmer's farm is still mortgaged.**

Our prosperity today is for the prosperous. For the poor there is still poverty!

National Leaders Lean Toward Left

Nor can we say that all Americans, inspired by love of country, are working as one man to build a great America. American patriotism sleeps; but Communism is not asleep. The Communist is scheming day and night how to inject his doctrines into American life. He is busy everywhere working his way into peace societies, into schools, into the newspapers and magazines of the nation.

Many of our newspaper columnists—our Heywood Brouns, our Westbrook Peglers, our Pearsons and Allens—in spite of their pretensions of democracy, are at heart in sympathy with the Communist cause.

Many of our teachers who are entrusted to inculcate in our youth a respect for American ideals, themselves subscribe to the doctrines of Karl Marx. Many openly admit that they are Communists. Some, like a group of professors at Harvard University, even refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the United States as required by law of everyone who teaches young men.

Many of our societies with high-sounding titles which profess noble aims—associations like the League Against War and Fascism, the Civil Liberties Union, the International Labor Defense—are fertile breeding grounds for Communism.

People Have Power But Sleep on It

We do not have to stand for the insults of Communist propaganda. **There are enough true Americans today to stop Communism in its tracks.** There's enough true Americans in this country to smother all un-American doctrines. There are enough true Americans in this country to save America.

But their voice is not heard and their hand is not felt. America is a sleeping giant, not aware of its strength, not conscious of its destiny.

Small groups of small men, willful, well-organized, thrive on a docile America, thinking it will never rouse itself to shake off these bonds.

The enemies of America are organized.

Communists are organized and so well disciplined that they make their small numbers count as millions.

The international bankers are organized to sell out America for the money there is in it for them. They stick together.

The politicians are organized. They have their party discipline. They take care of their own. The two parties act as one party and work together in pursuit of a common aim—the exploitation of the people.

The small men, the enemies of America, are organized. Let the friends of America organize. Let true Americans work together.

You can yet build a nation to lead the world and leave behind you, as a monument to your achievement, an America of which history will say: **"This nation brought peace to the world, happiness to every man, and ultimate glory to the name of America!"**

Youth to Oppose Apostles of Unrest

The "apostles of discontent" in the New York metropolitan area are to encounter a new opposing force in 371 units of a group to be known as the Catholic Youth organization, the formation of which is being sponsored by Cardinal Patrick Hayes.

Other diocesan Catholic Youth organizations throughout the country are being approached to affiliate under the same designation.

In greater New York the pastor of each parish is being asked to appoint an assistant priest to take charge of a unit. Announcing the plan in a pastoral letter, Cardinal Hayes said:

"Apostles of discontent, growing daily more numerous and aggressive, openly avow their purpose of stealing our youth and training them to anarchy and atheism. . . . Their zeal is a challenge to us. We cannot sit back and leave the field to them."

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 3)

as established in the Constitution of the United States, has all the powers that are required. In spite of timid souls in 1787 who feared effective government, the presidency was established as a single strong chief-executive office in which was vested the entire executive power of the national government, even as the legislative power was placed in the Congress and the judicial in the Supreme Court."

At which point it must have occurred to a few of the clearer congressional heads: "This man doth protest too much."

At any rate there are members of Congress and members of the electorate who think it worth noting that the president who expanded the executive bureaus, departments, commissions, boards, corporations, authorities and agencies far beyond all historic precedent, to meet an emergency, should also consolidate them, or reorganize them, if you insist, in the name of effectiveness.

* * *

The president pointed out that this idea of his was not a new one. It had occurred to Theodore Roosevelt 30 years ago, and had troubled the minds of Taft, Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover.

It seems that our government has been "a house builded on sand" for a good many years. Well, perhaps that was to have been expected, since it cost us vastly less than government is costing us today.

* * *

One of the more startling recommendations of the president's message was the proposal to establish two new cabinet departments to manage social welfare and public works.

Now, in any language, that means making permanent the emergency functions of the relief administration, the PWA, the WPA and dozens of others. That, of course, would be a new deal, but we fear not necessarily a better deal.

This, as we were reminded during the glowing days of the last presidential campaign, is still the land of opportunity; there was still in America, thank God, plenty for all; the function of government was to see to it that the unbidden guest, want, was banished forever from the midst of our plenty.

We all cheered, and in greater millions than ever before we voted our agreement with such noble sentiments.

Why, then, even before the inauguration of the want-banishing administration, do we hear the recommendation that the agencies to care for "temporary and unjustified want in the midst of plenty" be crystallized into permanent branches of the government?

There is a serious question, my fellow Americans.

None of us want a permanent dole system. All of us think this country should, in a relatively short time, provide for all of us the opportunity to work for ourselves, on private jobs, at a wage in keeping with the traditional "American standard of living."

This business of public relief, this business of public works to provide "made" employment at starvation wages was only to meet an emergency. "We have only just begun to fight" for the elimination of that sort of thing—or, at any rate, "we had only just begun" last August, September and October and notably on the night of November 2.

Why, then, this consolidation of relief agencies into permanent departments of the government?

Are we, after all, now that we are free to think more soberly, a little less convinced than we were two months ago that this is a land of plenty?

Are we now converted to the conviction that a certain percentage of our people must live in want, doled carefully, scientifically from the hand of public charity?

Have we been disillusioned since November 3? Are we not the crusaders we were then?

Are we not satisfied that we cannot carry out our flaming, well-intentioned promises?

Is that what President Roosevelt meant, when he said in his address to Congress: "The broader task of preventing unemployment is a matter of LONG-RANGE, EVOLUTIONARY policy?"

Have we so soon admitted that want in the midst of plenty is here to stay, dignified by the ministrations of two new cabinet officers?

Laurel Wreath Award to H. L. Nunn Widely Acclaimed

To the Editor:

It will interest you to know that I have been receiving letters from all over the United States during the last week, in considerable volume, occasioned by the publicity given to me in your issue of January fourth.

These letters are filled with words of commendation and offers of support. The thing that impresses me the most about them is the intense interest in this question of social justice.

I thought it was no more than fair that you should know the reaction of your readers.

—H. L. Nunn,
President:
Nunn-Bush Shoe Company,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Union Party Heads Demand Honest Ballot

A new plank in the platform of the Union Party demands honest elections in the United States.

Adopted at a meeting of party leaders in Chicago recently, the action was the result of reported irregularities in the voting last November.

Congressman William Lemke, the party's candidate for president in the 1936 campaign, addressing the meeting, said:

"The Union Party platform will continue to remain exactly as it is. However, the last election taught us one great lesson, and because of this we are adding one plank to the present program. We firmly believe that the election definitely proved that we need to take the proper steps, on a national basis, to insure honest elections.

Union Party Votes Not Counted

"I have received many affidavits which prove that there were numerous instances where the Union Party votes in many precincts were not counted. A typical complaint is that of one citizen who wrote: **'Five in my family voted for you and yet not one of our votes was counted!'** We of the Union Party believe that every voter has the sacred right to have his or her vote counted, and we of the Union Party propose to make a national issue of the manner and method by which several million people were undoubtedly disenfranchised in the last election."

The new measure, providing for the creation of a board of supervision, reads: **"Congress shall establish a supervisory system over national elections, by means of a non-partisan board, composed equally of members from all parties represented in Congress to insure honest elections and correct returns of all votes cast in such elections."**

Elect Nystul National Manager

Other business transacted during the conference included the unanimous election of John Nystul of Fargo, N. D. as national chairman. During the recent presidential election, Mr. Nystul served as campaign manager.

A special committee was appointed to draw up a new Constitution and By-Laws of the party organization. It consisted of the following: Herbert F. Swett, Steele, N. D.; Edward E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Ill.; Walter Baertschi, Toledo, Ohio.

Also appointed was a committee on platform, which included Edward Kennedy, Kankakee, Ill.; Dr. G. C. Sweeting, Libertyville, Ill.; J. F. Walsh, Potosi, Wis.; Frank McGuire, Dearborn, Mich., and August Heitzler, St. Louis, Mo.

The following comprised a committee on resolutions: Thomas O'Brien, Boston, Mass.; Henry Blanchet, Warsaw, Ky.; Ben Spear, Spokane, Wash., and Glenn I. Barr, Indianapolis, Ind.

The chairman of the committee on finance is L. P. McAneny, Chicago, Ill. Others include Robert Noble, Los Angeles, Calif.; George D. Iverson, Baltimore, Md.; Elmer McClain, Lima, Ohio, and J. E. Erp, Canby, Minn.

The committee on organization consisted of Louis A. Paeth, Chicago, Ill.; Mary C. Puncke, Kankakee, Ill, and A. J. Gorman, Parkston, S. D.

A Letter to U.S. Navy Department

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We see by the papers where President Roosevelt has given the "go" signal for the construction of two new 35,000-ton battleships to cost $50-million apiece.

We can understand, and share, his regret that world naval powers have been unable to agree on limitation of battleships. We can understand how it would not be profitable for armament and munitions industries to do so.

But we did not see in any paper anything about five new heavy battle cruisers and two new light battle cruisers being suddenly and secretly laid up for repairs in various U. S. navy yards.

Is it true that when the heavy guns mounted on these ships fired a few practice volleys, the hulls actually cracked?

Was this due to faulty design and construction? Does the government have any recourse against the private-profit manufacturers or the designers?

Or, is there evidence of "red" sabotage within our own navy?

Justin Sorel

Soviet Agents Damage Ships

(Continued from Page 3)

stroyed the machinery. The authors of the deed were again Communists.

Likewise in March, a second act of sabotage occurred on board the cruiser "Cumberland." The saboteurs had put a pump out of commission by stuffing wire into the pipes.

On the submarine "Oberon" an oil switch was purposely damaged. Investigations showed, as in the famous case of the U-boat "L.54"—where a wrench had been thrown into the motors of the driving machinery—that it was a case of Communist sabotage.

Girl Entertainers Work on Sailors

In addition, the activity of Communist agents is concentrated on agitation among the crews.

In all the harbors where British sailors meet, "Red Seamen's Clubs" are organized, many of which have developed into veritable breeding grounds for acts of sabotage.

The system with which these "clubs" work was given a "successful" test against the American navy some time ago. The Communist agent in question rents public rooms in a harbor town, where the sailors can find dancing partners who enthuse over Communism and distribute Red handbills. They then attempt to persuade the sailors to found Communist "cells" on board their ships.

John L. Lewis Looms as Labor Dictator

(Continued from Page 1)

influences that "make him tick."

Feeling that now, more than ever before, there is a crying demand for this sort of information, SOCIAL JUSTICE directs itself to the task of unmasking Lewis and piercing the mysterious skein that enmeshes his enterprises.

This is the first of a series of articles dedicated to that task.

The American labor movement has been stewing around in a welter of intrigue and discord for several years. Samples of this internal strife flared to the surface back in 1935 when the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed. But the skeleton is not yet all the way out of the closet. There is still much to be told. And, somehow, wherever you probe for signs and tokens, you find the hand of John Llewellyn Lewis at work.

See Dream Of Labor Dictatorship

The mine leader's strike maneuvers on the auto and steel fronts serve as an illustration. Except in an incidental way, organization of workers in these two major industries has nothing to do with winning wage increases. But it has plenty to do with the projected plan of John L. Lewis to establish himself as an all-powerful dictator of the working classes.

Lewis is ruthless and pragmatic by nature—a twist of character plainly manifested in every strike he has engineered. Even his closest aides admit he will go to any extreme, use almost any means, to gain his end, and to blazes with the consequences!

He exploits the very people he professes to protect—exploits them more thoroughly than their industrial employers. The employers at least pay something in return for services rendered. Lewis type of leadership gives nothing, demands all.

His mine union followers are assessed for dues by the notorious "check-off" method. Dues are deducted from pay envelopes before the miners themselves receive the envelopes during periods of employment. But the coal workers do not get any of this money back when a strike is in progress. The money goes into the UMWA treasury, and Lewis has the key.

A. F. L. Battle Is Behind the Scenes

In the current auto-steel crisis, the mine leader is aiming primarily to crush the American Federation of Labor and he is planning to use 1,000,000 striking laborers as his pawns in the attempt.

In accepting the leadership of Lewis, striking auto and steel men, perhaps unwittingly, have surrendered the right to democratic autonomy which every union man holds dear.

The C. I. O. does not believe in the application of democracy in the labor movement. Ample proof is the case of the United Mine Workers organization. Two-thirds of the district units of the organization are now "provisional," meaning that the memberships in these districts are denied the right to elect their own officers.

John Lewis himself appoints the district and sub-district officers in "provisional" territory. Included in this category are some areas in the coal fields of Ohio and Illinois that have been free of non-union labor for years. Yet miners in these exemplary districts are forbidden the privilege of choosing their own officials!

Lewis confided to a congressman in Washington some time ago that he plans to organize auto and steel workers along the same lines.

The legislator quoted the C. I. O. chairman as telling him:

"We can't afford to let those men have the right to vote. We don't know how they'll use it!"

Miners' Autonomy Vote Presented

He does take their dues, however.

The main question of the United Mine Workers convention in Washington, D. C., last year was to be local autonomy. The majority of the convention favored it and delegates came well prepared for discussion.

Lewis prevented a vote!

The rebel leader is the subject of mixed emotions on the part of members of the A. F. of L. executive council. They seldom talk about him for publication, assuming an attitude comparable to that of a university faculty toward a professor who has been cashiered for red tendencies.

Privately, however, they are worried by the split he has created in labor ranks. They purse a collective lip at the thought of having to rebuild what Lewis has torn asunder.

On the other hand, they feel he will eventually run his course, spend himself like the cyclone he is, and are gauging their own moves accordingly. Opponents say he's too uncertain, too unsteady to stay permanently on the scene.

Specter of 1940 Ambitions Loom

It was this same "uncertainty," an experienced trade unionist informed SOCIAL JUSTICE, that prevented the miner boss from "reaching a high office while he was still with us."

The same official continued:

"The movement for mass unionism in reality was set up as a popular program to enable Lewis to gain a dictatorial position in the trade union field. He was also successful in attracting support at the time he organized the "Wage Earners' Non-Partisan League" to win votes for Roosevelt.

"Lewis, together with his partners, Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky, meanwhile made it clear in statements to members of the C. I O. **that they had something further in mind than the election of Roosevelt.** It was common knowledge that they were using the league machinery to set up a farmer-labor political party with which they hoped to win the presidential election in 1940."

Lewis' current intimacy with the administration (he's virtually an unelected arm of the Department of Labor) doesn't square very well with his former political affiliations.

Republican Stalwart For 12 Long Years

He was a stalwart member of the Republican party from 1920 to 1932, when the party roster overflowed with the most obnoxious reactionaries in the nation's history, and campaigned for the elections of those arch foes of labor—Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

It was during this period that every chaplain who invoked God's blessing at the beginning of senate sessions was said to have "looked at the senate and prayed for the country."

Sam Gompers, a few years away from the grave, was waging a gallant struggle against a sea of troubles as president of the A. F. of L. From without bored the hireling politicians of big business. From within bored John Llewellyn Lewis, newly-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America.

If Gompers was of a mind to talk terms in those days he could have "written his own ticket" with the big boys who were running the country. Fortunately for labor, he wasn't that kind of a man. He could have had his pick of several cabinet appointments if he had agreed to step down and let the federation go to pieces. **Fortunately for labor, Sam Gompers couldn't be bought!**

Lewis Defeated In Gompers Race

Despairing finally of ever winning him to their side, the vested interests finally hit on a plan to oust him. In June, 1921, John L. Lewis opposed Gompers for the presidency of the A. F. of L. Ostensibly he was running on his own; in reality he was a candidate of the Republican machine rather than a union candidate. But despite his powerful backing, he was defeated.

Samuel Gompers was elected president of the federation for the fortieth time. The vote was 25,022 to 12,324!

It has been 25 years since the mine chief had a pick in his hands in the mines of Iowa. Today, at 56, he has grown a trifle obese around the middle. His ego and idealism have suffered not a whit. He stalks the scene more ambitiously than ever and, if his luck holds out, may continue to do so for many tomorrows.

Congress Debates Farm Tenancy

Bill Ignores Owner to Aid Man on Land

By the Farm Editor

What to do about the tenant farm situation will be among the first questions up for discussion before the new Congress. In his message to Congress on January 6, President Roosevelt said

"There are far-reaching problems still with us for which democracy must find solutions if it is to consider itself successful. An example is the prevalence of an un-American type of tenant farming. I do not suggest that every farm family has the capacity to earn a satisfactory living on its own farm.

"But many thousands of tenant farmers—indeed most of them—with some financial assistance and with some advice and training, can be made self-supporting on land which can eventually belong to them. The nation would be wise to offer them that chance instead of permitting them to go along as they do now, year after year, with neither future security as tenants nor hope of ownership of their homes, nor expectation of bettering the lot of their children."

Two sides have been taken in the Department of Agriculture, as to the better method of remedying conditions.

Pass Over Owners To Help Tenants

The first group has placed its sympathy with the present owners of farms who are about to lose them. This group would aid the situation through the FCA with loans to present owners threatened with the loss of their farms through circumstances not of their own making, rather than with loans to tenants who have not previously shown inclination or ability to acquire property.

The other group would pass over the farmers now losing their homes to help the tenants, by buying up the farms and reselling them to tenants, loaning the purchasing power to the tenants.

In line with the latter policy is Representative Marvin Jones' administration-supported bill introduced in the House. This bill calls for the purchase of farm lands to be resold to "landless" farmers under amortization schedules running up to 40 years. The Texas Democrat introduced another bill providing for a 3½ per cent interest rate for two years.

His first bill would establish a farmers' home corporation with initial capital of $50-million, and provides for a yearly appropriation of $50-million to the corporation for the next ten years. Senator John Bankhead (Alabama, dem.) introduced the bill in the Senate.

Buchanan, Former Tenant, Opposed

Representative James Buchanan, Texas, another Democrat, announced his intention to oppose the bill. Once a tenant farmer himself, he regards the Jones-Bankhead bill as unprogressive.

"The farm tenant," he says "who is receiving rehabilitation loans, and is farming on land furnished by the government, takes no pride in it. Let him find his own tract, and tell the government how he can pay for it. That won't cost half as much. The government shouldn't go in autocratically and relieve him of responsibility. He ought to be impressed with the fact that he is a free-born American citizen.

"I know this tenant business. To keep on lending them money is the same as throwing it away. Give them money for feed and seed, and let it go at that."

Also opposing the bill which ignores the plight of present owners about to lose their farms is Representative William Lemke of North Dakota. Mr. Lemke introduced a joint resolution asking that the foreclosure of HOLC and FCA mortgages be stayed for a period of two years "except in cases where the property has been actually abandoned or where waste is being deliberately committed or where the mortgagor refuses to make payments although he is in a financial position to do so."

In acting on the tenant farm problem, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace may recommend a combination of the two plans, or even present one of his own for protecting tenants while on rented land.

AAA to Cut Corn Acreage

—*Ewing Galloway Photo.*

New AAA plans call for the establishment of a corn limit, which will probably send this year's corn acreage a little below that of 1936. J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator, reports that the maximum allowance for each farm will be determined before planting time.

New Triple A Would Store Surplus Crop

Failure of the NRA and the AAA to withstand constitutional objections has prompted the administration to prepare a new set of experimental plans in agriculture to replace the ill-fated triple A.

Leading the substitute plans, in public interest if not in actual importance, is the experimental idea of crop insurance to be confined at first to wheat, and to involve the creation of machinery for storing grain in times of plenty, to be available in times of scarcity.

With the political campaigns in the past and crop insurance now definitely divorced from vote insurance, this first proposal prepared for the new Congress may be considered strictly on its merits. It is broadly outlined into four divisions.

Start with Wheat Crop of 1938

It calls, firstly, for the creation of federal government machinery to be ready for operation on the wheat crop of 1938. The machinery would be financed by the United States treasury, and under the direction of the department of agriculture and the AAA.

The proposal offers farmers protection for their crops by payment of premiums into a government insurance fund. The premiums, in the form of wheat or its cash equivalent, would be based on the production experience of each farm, and the maximum coverage would be 75 per cent.

The plan would necessitate, thirdly, the creation of storage facilities by the government where the "premiums" of insured farmers paying in commodity could be stored. The cost of the storage would be borne, not by the treasury, nor by the farmers, but by taxpayers who would be assured of a constant supply of grain regardless of drouth.

The fourth division of the proposal, and that which sets it apart from previous crop insurance plans which have failed, provides for the payment of indemnities to farmers to be based on the loss of yield. In no case would the program insure against loss from falling prices—the government not insuring the price that a farmer could receive for his grain. Only wheat is suggested for experiment and it is optional whether premiums and indemnity payments take the form of cash or produce.

Tenure and Soil Conservation Up

The second of President Roosevelt's three plans for agriculture, while less definite than the others at this stage, is designed to build up the basis for longer land tenure in farming regions. Members of the committee considering the situation are agreed that undertakings to check farm tenancy should be experimental and strictly limited, that increasing the tenure of renting farmers should be facilitated through improved leasing arrangements, and that any plan of the government to assist tenants buying farms with federal credit should provide against the tenant's further mortgaging of the property.

The last proposal regarding the continuance and improvement of the present program of soil conservation will be advanced cautiously at first because the existing soil conservation act provides that the act's administration will revert to the individual states at the end of 1937.

Night of Rioting in Kohler Strike --*Continued*

(Continued fdom Page 5)

the mob spirit, completely unleashed, concentrated on windows of factory and offices.

Men and women, young and old, joined in sailing missles until the Kohler factory was a shattered wreck. Pickets and union committees who tried to stop the rioting were disregarded. The mob moved along wrecking the offices and 21 plate windows of the Recreation club. There are unconfirmed reports that torches were to be brought up; perhaps the full details never can be unravelled. However, as the angered mob approached the administration building where the deputies were quartered, some shots were fired. Immediately deputies and guards sprung into life from every bush. Tear gas bombs and later rifles were fired into the crowd.

Women and children screamed. They started running, covering their faces with handkerchiefs. Some took refuge in stores. Children were separated from their parents, wives from their husbands, confusion and utter panic prevailed. The mob was infuriated, many men shouted, "Let's blow up the place!" others, "Tear down that office brick by brick!" Deputies carried out orders to "clear the village."

Two men were killed and 47 were wounded. Not one of them a resident of Kohler!

At was truly a night of terror—ghastly terror, the like of which the community never hopes to see again.

Militia Sent In After Rioting

Following the riot, the militia was called in and orderly picketing was resumed. Again the Chicago Regional Labor Board failed in its attempts to settle the strike, and the case was taken to the National Labor Relations Board on September 8.

The three complaints brought against the company were: certain employes were discharged by the company for union activity; the company failed and refused to bargain collectively with the representatives of the union; and the company interfered with the self-organization of its employes. There was also a petition that an election be ordered, and that the Kohler Workers' Association be dissolved.

In regard to the first complaint, evidence was shown to indicate that the men discharged were dismissed on the advice of their superiors irrespective of affliation. This evidence was given greater weight because of the undisputed facts that a great many men who were retained after these layoffs were members of the union, and that union officers including the president were employed by the company up to the very day of the strike.

As to the second complaint, the board ruled that since the union was not the proven choice of the majority, the company was within its rights in refusing to regard it as a bargaining agency.

On the third complaint, the company was found to have interfered with the self-organization of its employes. The wrong was ordered to be remedied by a secret ballot election to be held by the employes on roll September 7, 1933—to determine by what persons or organization they desired to be represented in collective bargaining.

The election, held on September 27, was preceeded by much campaigning and engineering on both sides. The polling lasted for 12 hours. Each side was allowed four challengers. The result of the vote for the union was 643 (188 were challenged) and the total vote given to the KWA (370 were challenged) was 1063.

Refuse to Accept Employe Vote

Union 18545 "sportingly" refused to accept the results of the election for which it had so long been clamoring. On October 8, it addressed a letter to the "brothers of the labor movement" stating that "this election was the most crooked election held by the National Labor Relations Board. **We claim it was a deliberate attempt to defeat us, and therefore, we decided not to abide by the result of the election,** but to carry on the strike until we win. **We further realize that there is a vital question involved between capital and labor, and we as union men cannot afford to lose it. We must win!"**

The union subsequently filed a protest with the NLRB charging intimidation and coercion of employes before the election on the part of the company. The NLRB hearing was set for January 31-February 1, 1935. On February 7, the Wisconsin Federation of Labor introduced a national boycott of Kohler products. The KWA was ultimately declared illegal by the board but the status of the election was not changed.

The strike actually accomplished very little for the cost that it entailed. The beautiful Kohler village stood in wreckage, a startling example of what violence in strikes can do to a community. Union 18545 was not made the official bargaining agency, there was a loss of three months' salary to all workers who struck, the permanent loss of jobs for partakers in violence, a riot, bloodshed, violence and lawlessness, and the deaths of two men.

The Kohler strike stands out as a mark against labor as well as capital. The workers had their grievances. Some were imaginary, to be sure, but others were real. However, the strike was ill-timed—attacking the company when it was least able financially to grant the salary demands. It gave labor the test it wanted against a company accused of paternalism,—but it also showed up the fallacy of a minority unionized group attempting to be the sole representative of the entire body of workers in a democratic country.

The People Speak . . . .

What Fr. Coughlin Would Like Most

To the Editor:

Since so many loyal friends of Father Coughlin want to do something to show their appreciation, and do not know what to do, why not ask Father Coughlin what he would like. Let him decide what it could be.

—Mrs. A. Veirling.

Washington, D. C.

* * *

Editor's Note: Father Coughlin has repeatedly stated his only wish from his loyal friends—increasing the circulation of his weekly paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. Since this is his only contact with the people, he wants to have it in as many hands as possible and he is putting his faith in his loyal friends to bring about a large increase in our reader following.

Thanks Mr. Butler

To the Editor:

I think a vote of thanks is due W. P. Butler for the beautiful tribute to Father Coughlin, which appeared in the December 21 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. He expressed the sentiments, I am sure, we all share but could not voice, because we have not his gift.

—Irma A. Tracy.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Subscriptions Will Bring Him Back

To the Editor:

'Twas a "Happy New Year" and "The End of a Perfect Day" indeed to hear the voice of Father Coughlin! His broadcast was the answer to many a prayer. It has aroused our hopes that perhaps, if God wills it, Father Coughlin may again continue his weekly broadcasts.

Americans are still with Father Coughlin and always will be. His progress can and will save America.

May SOCIAL JUSTICE, Father Coughlin's weekly review, enjoy a very prosperous New Year and may it continue to bring the truth to its thousands of readers.

—Mary Seman.

New Kensington, Pa.

Aged Should Not Have to Work

To the Editor:

May I voice my opinion, through the medium of your paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, relative to the Social Security pension now in existence.

With few exceptions men are not able to work at hard labor after the age of 60. It grieves me to see my husband trying to keep up, despite his physical condition—and he is only 56. However, he never complains, but trusts in God.

I assure you there are many in the same boat, who will be unable to carry on. Sixty years should be the limit, as men are worn out from hard factory labor before they reach that age. It would help solve the unemployment problem as well.

—Mrs. Nellie Costello.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Year-End Message Used for Reference

To the Editor:

Father Coughlin's year-end message in SOCIAL JUSTICE was a masterpiece and everyone should cut it out and frame it for future reference and guidance.

As the originator and national manager of the Soldier's Bonus I have lobbied every Congress since the signing of the Armistice and have watched the great leaders like Father Coughlin come and their good ideas grow.

Social justice is not growing slow but is growing fast in the hearts and minds of American leaders and Father Coughlin has already done more good than many leaders that have lived to be a ripe old age.

—W. B. Shafer, Jr.

Norfolk, Virginia.

Shrine Chimes Ring in Heart

Dear Father Coughlin:

After hearing your New Year's address, I could not help but comment on its beauty. The chimes of the Little Flower, and your most wonderful address are still ringing in my heart.

God bless you and save you for the safety of mankind.

—Joseph J. Renda.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Appreciates Money Articles

To the Editor:

One article in the December 28 issue of the "Stock Market Endangers Country" was interesting, especially the last paragraph entitled "Duce Set Precedent." Much more space could easily and most profitably be used in discussion and explanation along these lines.

Many of us people do not so readily understand and grasp situations as you writers and editors. That is why Father Coughlin is such a genius—he is a wonderful teacher. He repeats and enlarges on the 16 principles of social justice until we simply must understand.

—Alice May.

Kirksville, Mo.

Praise for Paper

To the Editor:

Please permit me space to express my appreciation that I have enjoyed your paper and Father Coughlin's broadcasts over the air.

I have read all copies of your valuable paper and hear practically all the discourses. They have both given me knowledge and have been of great interest to me.

On different occasions I had chances to go elsewhere but have stayed home looking forward to his broadcast and reading SOCIAL JUSTICE.

I sincerely hope that SOCIAL JUSTICE will continue to be published and that once more Father Coughlin will return to the air.

—R. Bellavance.

Barrowsville, Mass.

Reader Passes Paper Along

Copies of the Christmas edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE are being widely circulated by readers impressed by the stimulating contents of that issue and desirous of sharing it with others. Below is reproduced a typical—perhaps one ought to say ideal—letter which accompanied one such mailing that came to office attention:

This copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE is sent you to let you know of its existence, if you have never read a copy.

It is more than a newspaper, as regardless of its date you will find every article interesting and educational.

I am sending this copy to you because I have read it and, rather than throw it away or leave it lay around, I want to keep it in circulation.

If you are a subscriber, please mail it to some other person. If you care to receive it weekly, you can subscribe for six (6) months for One ($1) Dollar. Address: Social Justice Publishing Company, Royal Oak, Mich.

—An Ardent Supporter of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Puts Paper in Library

To the Editor:

I have been a reader of your SOCIAL JUSTICE ever since it was published, and I can not wait until it arrives each week.

I have it put in the Dunkirk Free Library; that is, I have a copy sent there each week, so that the public may benefit by the truth.

—Mrs. John Einhouse.

Dunkirk, N. Y.

All Farm Groups Like Social Justice

To the Editor:

The back cover of the Christmas issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE containing the message "Your Shrine," must have thrilled every one who loves and admires Father Coughlin. The frontspiece was all that is lovely to behold, and not one word followed in the article above to besmear or taint the impression below.

In the December 28 issue, the article "New York Grange Adopts Social Justice Idea" explains just why the farmer members of both the Grange and Farm Bureau have been at odds with each other on so many subjects. Father Coughlin's paper will be the greatest means of bringing about the understanding and, eventually, the cooperation between the people concerned in agriculture, industry and labor, and no one will be happier than Father Coughlin himself when this is realized.

His New Year's greeting was an eloquent plea for peace and cooperation for the general welfare as well as for labor and industry.

—Mrs. C. C. Howard.

Columbus, Kansas.

Thanks Fr. Kenny

To the Editor:

May I, through the medium of SOCIAL JUSTICE, tender my heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to Rev. Michael Kenny, S. J., for his beautiful, scholarly and courageous letter of tribute to Father Coughlin, which letter was printed in SOCIAL JUSTICE, issue of January 4. I am fully confident that I may at the same time include the gratitude and appreciation of the many millions of other citizens and friends of Father Coughlin throughout the United States, regardless of race, color or creed.

—Daniel Downing.

Brooklyn, New York.

Uniform Price For Same Quality Milk

To the Editor:

We dairymen have read with interest your article on the milk situation. We in Ohio have had the Burk law, which I think was drafted with the best of intentions, but in operation it proved just another means for the large dealer to exploit us.

I honestly think that no legislation will do any good as long as milk is bought on the base surplus plan, that is, allowing distributors to pay several different prices for milk of a given quality.

That gives them a chance to manipulate figures so nothing can be done with them. Now a simple law in so many words would do the trick and make the administration so simple it would work and save all the endless figuring that has to be paid for by either the consumer or the producer.

I would suggest that all milk of the same quality be paid for at a uniform price, regardless of what it is used for.

—D. E. Sanford.

Attica, Ohio.

Why Farmers Do Not Set Their Own Price

To the Editor:

I read with a great deal of interest, your article on milk prices. You use a very good analogy when you say that Henry Ford, when he builds an automobile, puts a price on it. Please note that he does not ask the government to name the price, also, he does not ask his distributors how much they are going to pay him for the automobile after they sell it. He figures his cost and puts a very reasonable profit on it and tells **the distributors how much they must pay for the** car, and they have to send the money before they get the car.

I often wondered why the milk producers do not do exactly the same thing, without any legislation.

I happened to be present at a meeting of dairymen, called by an agent in the Department of Agriculture at Phoenix, Arizona. The milk producers had complained that Armour and Company milk plant did not pay them the cost of production, and it was the only outlet they had for their milk.

The Agriculture agent took hold of the meeting in a very business-like manner, and asked each farmer present how many cows he had, and what his cost of production was, and how much profit he should have, **and there was not a single farmer in the room that had any idea what the cost of his milk was!** So it seems to me that the trouble starts right there.

If there is such a tremendous profit on the distribution end, as you say there is, why don't the farmers do their own distributing?

—Warren E. Kelley.

Buffalo, New York.

Say It With Action, His Tip

To the Editor:

An answer to R. W. Roger's suggestion and query in SOCIAL JUSTICE of December 7, 1936—"How we do it?"

Give evidence of your loyalty to Father Coughlin by remaining loyal, substantiating it with deeds, such as requesting the **Social Justice Publishing Co.** for a weekly shipment of not less than 10 copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE which would cost you 25 cents and C.O.D. charges. If you sell half of these papers, the rest you can give away free without loss of money, thereby creating new converts to your principles.

Or, you may patronize those newsstands which sell SOCIAL JUSTICE and keep away from all the rest of them until they will.

Aside from that, you can put Father Coughlin's book, **"Money: Questions and Answers"** into circulation. Thereby you may familiarize yourself with the technique pertaining to a most essential money-reform, which is as yet to be enacted by the Congress by way of a mandate of the people. Such endeavors will in due time bear good fruits, and we can accomplish it at our own convenience.

Perhaps these suggestions may seem to be rather a large order for any of us, but until further developments, it will assure Father Coughlin of our genuine loyalty, and in return he will give us his blessings.

—John G. Meyer.

San Francisco, Calif.

Automobile Worker's Letter Questions Union Leadership

To the Editor:

We auto workers in Flint are in the throes of what I consider a needless and untimely sit-down strike. The real grievances are hard to ascertain as reports are very conflicting. But nevertheless, none are so serious but what if both parties concerned would, in my opinion, try to find a common ground to work on and sincerely make "Love thy neighbor as thyself" a reality, it would not last long.

It is also untimely because, as always, the strike is called in the dead of the winter when suffering is the most acute. As far as being timely from a business boom standpoint, I do not think it a wise move **because it comes about three months before the real rush season.**

Nobody believes in the right of labor to organize more than do I, but I also believe we should be particular as to whom our leaders are.

A labor paper circulated in Flint is using your slogans such as "an annual living wage," "produce at a fair profit," and "human rights come before property rights."

Who pioneered the people's thinking along the above quoted lines if it was not Father Coughlin? Now, after repudiating his leadership, they have the affrontery to steal his thunder! I have had experience, being involved in strikes before in the eastern parts of the country and witnessed others in my time and I can honestly say that **what was momentarily gained was paid for dearly afterward.**

Up until last November 4 we had in Father Coughlin a tireless and self-sacrificing leader. One who had blazed the trail for us to follow, and, believe me, I and mine followed faithfully and am still doing so, only to awake on the morn of November 4 to a realization that what we had done was seemingly all in vain.

This was brought home forcibly to us today as we drove past the Fisher Body Plant No. 1, and again at Fisher Body Plant No. 2, where we saw hanging from a window in each factory a life-size dummy of someone, I know not who, with a rope around its neck and dangling in the wind. Pray what is this the forerunner of? It may be today an innocent prank, but tomorrow it may be a reality.

Is it because certain labor leaders feel the voters gave them a mandate to resort to such things?

My good wife and myself are disposing of 400 copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE each week to keep interest alive and to bring to the people the knowledge of facts which they could not otherwise get.

—Willis E. Cummings.

Flint, Mich.

Capital vs. Labor by Pope Pius --Continued

(Continued from Page 1)

excessive advantages. It claimed all the products and profits and left to the laborer the barest minimum necessary to repair his strength and to ensure the continuation of his class. For by an inexorable economic law, it was held that all accumulation of riches must fall to the share of the wealthy, and that the workingman must remain perpetually in indigence or reduced to the minimum needed for existence.

It is true that the actual state of things was not always and everywhere as deplorable as the Liberalistic tenets of the so-called Manchester School might lead us to conclude. But it cannot be denied that there was a steady drift of economic and social tendencies in this direction.

The cause of the harassed workingman was espoused by the intellectuals, as they are called, who set up in opposition to the fictitious law mentioned above another equally false moral principle. These intellectuals taught that all products and profits, excepting those required to repair and replace invested capital, belong by every right to the workingman. This is an error more subtle than that of the Socialists who hold that all means of production should be transferred to the state or, as they term it, socialized. And because this error is more subtle, it is, therefore, more dangerous and more apt to deceive the unwary. It is an alluring poison, consumed with avidity by many not deceived by open Socialism.

Principle Of Just Distribution

To prevent erroneous doctrines of this kind from blocking the path of justice and peace, the advocates of this opinion should have hearkened to the wise words of Leo XIII: "The earth, even though apportioned amongst private owners, ceases not thereby to administer to the needs of all."

This teaching has been reaffirmed above by the statement that the division of goods, which is effected by private ownership, is ordained by nature itself for the purpose of ministering created things to man's needs in an orderly and stable fashion. These principles must be constantly borne in mind, if we would not wander from the path of truth.

Now, not every kind of distribution of wealth and property amongst man is such that it can even begin to accomplish — much less adequately attain—the end intended by God. Therefore, wealth, which is constantly being augmented by social and economic progress, must be so distributed amongst the various individuals and classes of society that the common good of all, of which Leo XIII spoke, be thereby promoted. In other words, **the good of the whole community must be safeguarded.**

By these principles of social justice one class is forbidden to exclude the other from a share in the profits. This sacred law is violated by an irresponsible wealthy class who, in the excess of their good fortune, deem it a just state of things that they should receive everything and the laborer nothing. It is violated also by a propertyless wage-earning class who demand for themselves all the fruits of production, claiming that it is all the work of their hands.

"Some Leaders Go too Far"

Some labor leaders, vehemently incensed against the violation of justice by capitalists, go too far in vindicating the one right of which they are conscious. They attack and seek to abolish all forms of ownership and all profits not obtained by labor, irrespective of their nature or significance in human society, for the sole reason that they are not acquired by toil.

In this connection it must be noted that the appeal made by some to the words of the Apostle, "If any man will not work, neither let him eat," is as inept as it is unfounded. The Apostle is here passing judgment on those who refuse to work though they could and ought to do so . He admonishes us to use diligently our time and our powers of body and mind, and not to become burdensome to others as long as we are able to provide for ourselves. In no sense does he teach that labor is the sole title which gives a right to a living or to profits.

Each class, then, must receive its due share. Moreover, the distribution of created goods must be brought into conformity with the demands of the common good and of social justice. Every sincere observer is conscious that the vast differences between the few who hold excessive wealth and the many who live in destitution constitute a grave evil in modern society. This is the aim which Leo XIII urged as the necessary object of our efforts, namely, the uplifting of the proletariat.

Uplifting Of The Proletariat

All this calls for more emphatic assertion and more insistent repetition on the present occasion because these salutary injunctions of the Pontiff have not infrequently been forgotten, deliberately ignored, or deemed impracticable, though they were both feasible and imperative. They have lost none of their force or wisdom for our own age, even though the horrible condition of the days of Leo XIII is less prevalent today.

The condition of the workingman has indeed been improved and rendered more equitable in many respects, particularly in the large and more civilized states, where the laboring class can no longer be said to be universally in want and misery. But after modern machinery and modern industry had progressed with astonishing speed and had taken possession of many newly colonized countries and of the ancient civilizations of the Far East, the number of the dispossessed laboring masses, whose groans mount to Heaven from these lands, increased beyond all measure.

Moreover, there is the immense army of hired rural laborers whose condition is depressed in the extreme, and who have no hope of ever obtaining a share in the land. These, too, unless efficacious remedies be applied, will remain perpetually sunk in the proletariat condition.

It is true that there is a formal difference between pauperism and proletarianism. Nevertheless, the immense number of propertyless wage-earners on the one hand, and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other, is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men.

Editor's Note: In the above paragraphs Pius XI has expressed most important truths relative to capital and labor. He is emphatic in saying that the problem of distribution is the one which ought to engage the attention of all honest followers of social justice. His words are: "The distribution of created goods must be brought into conformity with the demands of the common good and of social justice."

This means that any man-made conventionality of money which prevents the distribution of goods must be eliminated from our economic system, because it is money through which wealth is distributed.

Moreover, Pius XI said that his predecessor Leo XIII had this very aim in mind and urged that this said aim be the "object of our efforts."

A continuation of this famous encyclical will be included in next week's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Fr. Coughlin's Message to Industry --Continued

(Continued from Page 2)

trialists pay them back with hard earned dollars which were not created by a stroke of the pen.

You have played the banker's game: **Money-makers are in the money-making business for the purpose of making money.** You have aided and abetted modern usury. You have permitted many international minded bankers to sit on your boards of directors. You have simulated the ostrich, to my knowledge, since 1926 when I first began to tell you of the existence of Communism in America. Then you called me a radical and a crackpot. Some of your fellow industrialists endeavored to have me silenced for having dared to mention the unholy activities of bankers who were "taking you for a ride." These things are all water over the dam.

But I am still telling you that with the settlement of the strike brought about by John L. Lewis and his sit-down strikers in 1937 you are just beginning to witness the first scene of the last act which will terminate with the confiscation of your factories, of your stocks, of your estates, of your yachts and of your jewels. This you do not like to hear. In 1937 you will say the same as you did in 1927: "That man is a radical and a fool."

Gentlemen of industry, I am no radical. I believe in the right to private property more than you believe in it. I grieve over this thin wedge of property confiscation brought about by sit-downism more than you grieve over it. You men, taking the advice of your lawyers and of your bankers, have been trying every method and sounding every means to rectify the social and economic conditions of America—with what results?

You have had little or no success. You have stultified yourselves. Equipped with the pea-shooter financial policies of yesterday, you are no match for the army of labor with their machine guns. You must come over to the side of social justice with its living annual wage, its regulated dollar and, therefore, its restoring to Congress the sole right of coining, issuing and regulating money, or else—.

I am in a position now to stand on the outside and advise you. More than that, I want to help you because social justice is not only for the laborer. It is also for the manufacturer. It is for all. Certainly I am not for the New Deal and its ecstatic determination to redistribute the present wealth while it keeps the outworn method of creating money by the privately owned corporation known as the Federal Reserve bankers.

I am not for the Old Deal of which I have nothing to say. I am only for the Christian deal and the deal which too many of us have long since neglected. What I am opposed to matters little. I am opposed, however, to Communism and to those well-intentioned but misinformed politicians, industrialists, bankers and clergymen who unconsciously are supporting the various causes which produce the unrest which we are experiencing and the Communism which is just around the corner.

Charles Coughlin

"Reserve Banks Fail to Earn Dividends," Says News Item

"WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 12 Federal Reserve Banks will fail to earn their dividends during the year of 1936."

This press release is typical of the propaganda issued through Wall Street's sieve intended to hide the simple truth from the American people.

All the bunk about the "deep mystery of finance" and the salve that "nobody understands money" is merely a smoke screen to hide the facts from the average citizen, while the "racket" of the private control and issuance of the nation's money continues.

Before the Civil war, the darky had his master, under a system of chattel slavery, the master being vested with the ownership of the slave's body. In these modern days, we have a more cunning, a more adroit form of bondage, whereby virtually our entire citizenship, both white and black, have cunning and adroit masters, by whom they are enslaved in a more inhuman economic bondage.

The chattel slave and his master had a personal touch and sympathy between them, now wholly lacking in the more cunning and inhuman economic slavery of our own time. As an economic slave you might starve, die, and be buried, and your economic master, in his sumptuous home, or on his palatial yacht, would not even know you were sick—and care less—unless the interest on his non-taxable bonds fastened on to your so-called "private property" came into default.

The Hazzard Circular Exposed Whole Scheme

During the Civil war a circular letter, known as the Hazzard circular, was distributed among the bankers and money-lenders of this country from the Bank of England. It read as follows:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is for capital **to control labor by controlling the wages.**

"This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of war must be used as a means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this, the bonds must be on a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the 'greenback,' as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control that."

So said the Bank of England:

Don't own the laborers, for when sick, you will have to furnish them doctors, medicine, etc., and when old and worn out, you will have to feed, clothe, and even bury them when they die. Just control their wages, as Europe does, and you can starve all the people, white and colored, into submission to any condition you put upon them. Control the price of cotton, wheat, corn and the essentials of life. Control the farmer's wages—his income from his crops, and likewise control the pay envelope of the workers in the mines and factories."

Money Power Enslaves Nation

This circular letter showed that the Secretary of the Treasury had agreed to recommend to Congress the passage of a money law that would make slaves of the people of America. He afterwards admitted that it was **the greatest mistake of his life. He had sold the American people into economic bondage!**

Abraham Lincoln saw the diabolical scheme and advised against it, but his solitary figure was unable to stem the all-consuming lust for power in the hearts of these greedy bankers.

A Rothschild, therefore, was able to make his famous statement with absolute certainty: **"Give me the power to issue and control the money of a nation and I care not who makes the laws."**

Another favorite morsel of propaganda is the sophistry that the Federal Reserve Banking Law was made to protect the people of America from the banking monopolies. According to a speech made in the United States Senate by Senator Thomas E. Watson, that law was written in Germany, by a German banker named Warburg and brought to this country by an American citizen, living in Germany at the time, who was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury **to show them how to put it over on the American people like the German bankers put it over on their people.**

While the American people have been asleep in their interests, the octupus of the international bankers has been entwining its slimy tendrils about the industrial life of our nation until it dominates absolutely the standard of living of the American people.

Labor Strikes People's Protest

Strikes are but the outward manifestation of the dissatisfaction of the laborers with this economic bondage. Even when they attain their objective of 75 cents or 80 cents an hour, the controllers of our wealth, the Federal Reserve bankers, can raise the cost of living to such an extent that the raise in wages that labor has obtained by striking is made **entirely ineffective.**

Every time we buy food, clothes, farm machinery and other necessities of life, a part of the price is to pay these bankers.

The late J. Pierpont Morgan, the elder, swore before the PUJ Committee 23 years ago, that he and five other men owned and controlled practically every bank, railroad, factory, mine and other big industries in the United States; that they practically controlled the price of every thing we eat, wear, use, buy or sell. He is dead now, but his son, Pierpont Morgan, testified to practically the same thing before a committee in Congress two years ago.

According to the Secretary of the Treasury's report, the bankers reported to him that from 1919 to 1933, they had loaned each year five and one-half times as much money as there was in the United States!

Blame Decline On U. S. Securities

The recent news release above referred to states, that **"under the law, the (Federal Reserve) banks must pay a 6 per cent dividend on stocks held by member banks. The board can defer dividends or pay them out of surplus only when earnings are less than 6 per cent.**

"Declining interest rates on government securities have been a major factor in reducing the banks' earnings, officials said."

The news stories do not add that every bank in the country is so loaded down with government bonds—interest on which is bleeding the American people white — that the traffic will not bear any higher rate. There is no use killing the goose that laid the golden egg, just keep it existing! There are $60-billion worth of tax-exempt bonds in the United States! Not interest exempt, mind you. These bonds earn anywhere from 3 to 6 per cent interest, but not 1 cent for taxation to carry on or share the cost of government!

The government can borrow $18-billion from the Federal Reserve bankers! The United States government can issue bonds, with interest coupons attached, but it must not, it dare not issue a debt-free dollar! Because of the terrible situation the government, to insure the national wealth, must go into debt and submit to ruinous interest charges at the hands of Federal Reserve bankers who control the fictitious value of gold and control the coinage and issuance of money.

Reserve Bankers Control All Money

In other words, the Federal Reserve banks, and their docile puppets and servant banks, have stripped our government of all privilege to issue its own money, and have taken over that right themselves. Our government's own money cannot be spent for the benefit of the people unless and until it is issued by those big bankers who control the "banks of issue."

For the benefit of the uninformed, we are printing herewith in the two following columns some quotations on "The Federal Reserve Banks" from Father Coughlin's book entitled "Money: Questions and Answers."

After reading it, we ask you to explain how could the Federal Reserve banks fail to earn dividends, especially under the benign reign of the incumbent administration?

Here's the Item: "Federal Reserve Banks Fail to Earn"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 12 Federal Reserve banks will fail to earn their dividends during the current year for the first time since 1933, officials predict.

Although the board of Governors of the system has been endeavoring to introduce economies in the operation of the Reserve banks, the earnings will not cover expenses and dividends. One of the increased items of costs is the higher contributions being levied on the banks to defray the operating costs of the board which has assumed increased duties.

Under the law, the banks must pay 6 per cent dividend on stocks held by member banks. The board can defer dividends or pay them out of surplus only when earnings are less than 6 per cent.

Declining interest rates on government securities have been a major factor in reducing the banks' earnings, officials said.

How Can They Lose?

"Federal Reserve Banks fail to earn dividends" declares Wall Street's news releases and an accommodating press so informs (?) a reading public. The simple question arises—how can they lose? The following questions and answers from Father Coughlin's popular "Money" catechism will serve to review the structure and functions —not to say "racket"—of the Federal Reserve banking system.

Are the Federal Reserve banks really Federal?

They are not. The Federal Reserve banks are private stock corporations owned entirely by other private corporations known as member banks. They are no more federal than the "Federal Bakery" or "Federal Laundry."

Does the United States government own any of the stock or participate in the profits of the Federal Reserve system?

It does not.

What is a Federal Reserve Bank?

It is a Central Bank, the bankers bank.

How many are there?

The united States is divided into 12 regions or districts. Each district has a central bank called a Federal Reserve Bank; e.g., the Federal Bank of Chciago, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Dallas, St. Louis, etc.

What is a member bank of the Federal Reserve system?

A member bank is a local bank with which you do business directly.

Who owns the central Federal Reserve Bank in each district?

The member banks. Each member bank is required to purchase stock in the central bank of its own district to the extent of 6 per cent of the amount of its capital stock outstanding; e.g., if a bank has $1,000,000 capital stock outstanding, it must buy $60,000 of the stock in the Central Federal Reserve Bank in its particular district.

What is the real purpose of the Federal Reserve (central) banks?

To permit a few private individuals to dictate to the local banks when they may increase the volume of money in existence, or when they must cut down the volume by increasing or decreasing their reserves.

Can a local banker refuse to follow the dictates of the Federal Reserve bankers?

No. He must expand his loans, or call them in, as he is forced to do, regardless of what his own honest judgment may be.

Must all local banks become members of the Federal Reserve system?

Yes. All national banks must be members of the Federal Reserve system.

Have the Federal Reserve bankers means whereby they control the local banks?

Yes, the central bankers have means by which they can change the amount of reserves of the local banks on the books of the Central Federal Reserve banks. These means are:

(a) Changing the size of the gold base by shipping gold from the country.

(b) Changing the rediscount rate.

(c) Open market operations.

Each Federal Reserve Bank has a fractional amount in gold or gold certificates of the total amount of deposits (reserves) of member banks on its books.

When a local bank has created and loaned into existence all it can with its existing reserves, what happens?

The local banker may take John Jones' note and borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank, using John Johnes' note as collateral. The Federal Reserve Bank will add to the reserves of the member bank on the books of the Federal Reserve (central) Bank to the face value of John Jones' note, less the interest charged for the unexpired period. **The rate charged (rediscount rate) is an arbitrary figure and is raised or lowered to suit the plans of the central banker.**

Let it be emphasized that when a Federal Reserve (central) Bank makes a loan to a member bank on John Jones' and other business men's collateral, it does not lend actual money as a rule, but only lends its promises, just as the member bank lends its own promises to the ordinary business man borrower. In other words, the central banks are bankers' banks, where bankers themselves borrow. Thus, the Federal Reserve (central) banks are convenient instruments for controlling local bankers. Federal Reserve(central) bankers have only to force local banks to pay up their loans, to bring about a collapse in the deposits created out of loans which business men are using for money.

Why are the Federal Reserve bankers called international bankers?

(1) Because they export gold from the country. (2) because they manipulate international loans, (3) because they manipulate our government bonds.

Why are they all powerful?

Because they can force the local (member) banks to call their loans and cancel money out of existence, thereby bankrupting business men in every city and state.

Besides being able to control the total volume of Federal Reserve money, what other vast power is exercised by the Federal Reserve banks?

They can and do decide which business men may borrow money from a member bank.

Do the Federal Reserve banks pay taxes?

"Federal reserve banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein, and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from federal, state and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate." (Federal Reserve Act, Section 7, Page 15.)

If Your Paper Fails to Come Ask Postman

Numerous complaints have come to the Circulation Department of SOCIAL JUSTICE about the delay or non-delivery of the paper during the holidays. A careful tracing of these complaints discloses that your paper was mailed by the publication plant as usual.

Because of the enormous volume of Christmas mail, in this year of restored—if temporary—prosperity second class mail which includes SOCIAL JUSTICE was naturally laid aside for greeting cards and Christmas gifts. In some cases two, and even three editions of SOCIAL JUSTICE accumulated in overtaxed post-offices before delivery.

In no authenticated case that has come to our attention has there been any deliberate destruction of SOCIAL JUSTICE, although a number of such "suspicions" have been reported to this paper. Some postmasters in times past have protested that SOCIAL JUSTICE was not rolled and addressed in a sealed wrapper —an expensive and time-consuming process which we have felt that we could not afford. Others have given their carriers discretion on this account to delay the delivery of SOCIAL JUSTICE until more conveniently addressed papers were out of the way. In no case has there been an official refusal to handle this newspaper on this account.

Since no edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE ever got out of date, the matter of delay in delivery is not comparable to a daily newspaper whose contents stales within an hour of press time. Any cases of destruction of the paper or deliberate non-delivery will be promptly reported to—and welcomed by—the postal inspectors.

The postal service is the one department of government that is justifiably cited by all advocates of the nationalization of public services too important to be left in private hands. The postoffice, despite the political appointment of its postmasters, is non-political and non-partisan in its operation. If political prejudice or personal bigotry were permitted in any case to interfere with the delivery of SOCIAL JUSTICE, a complete and immediate report of such irregularity would be an appreciable aid to the good name of the postal service.

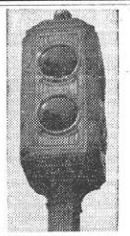
Therefore, in cases of delay or non-delivery of those excellent holiday numbers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, consult your mail carrier, your postmaster or the local superintendent of mails, as the case may be.

Do not let anyone tell you that your subscription has expired. No subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE has ever expired—yet.

Do not be told it is not printed. The paper gets better every week.

If you have subscribed to SOCIAL JUSTICE, you are entitled to 52 editions. SEE THAT YOU GET THEM!

Will You Help to Give Fr. Coughlin the Green Light?



Do you believe in signs? Father Coughlin is not superstitious. He does not believe in the black cat theory nor in the broken mirror theory. However, he is a strong believer in the red light and green light.

At present the members of the National Union have turned the red light in his face. At their own sweet will they can change it to green as far as the radio broadcast is concerned.

However, it takes some leverage to accomplish this. Mere wishing will not do it. In fact 1,250,000 persons are required to turn the trick. At present there are only 416,000 men and women who have signified their willingness by subscribing regularly to SOCIAL JUSTICE—790,000 more subscribers to SOCIAL JUSTICE are required before Father Coughlin will sign a radio contract.

To acquire these 790,000 the faithful readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE are asked to use the coupon on the left side of this page and solicit another subscription from a friend; or else use the coupon on the right side of the page and organize your neighbors to receive a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE each week which you will deliver at a profit to yourself.

In this issue you will read Father Coughlin's message to the industrialists. There also appears an editorial on Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to add two new cabinet members to his political family. A third article brings to you a message from Pope Pius XI.

Should not such articles be broadcast to millions of people instead of being limited to a circulation of 416,000?

You have the decision in your hands.

—Circulation Manager.

Mr. Ellis's Social Justice Sales Summary

From July 20th to December 28th, 1936—

Number of papers ordered	15,600	
Number of papers received	15,750	
Number of papers not sold	1,159	($28.97)
Total papers sold	14,591	
CASH RECEIPTS		
14,591 @ 3c each		$437.73
COST OF SALES		
15,600 papers @ 2½c	$390.00	
C.O.D. Fees	7.25	
Express Delivery Fees	7.37	404.62
CASH ON HAND		$33.11

sold to the boys at 3c per copy, allowing them a profit of 2c and providing 1c to be set aside in a reserve fund to take care of papers left over or not called for by the boys.

I have maintained a record of every activity since taking over this responsibility. Attached to this letter is a Social Justice Sales Summary, showing the consolidated picture of this operation from July 20 to December 28, 1936. You will observe that there were 1,159 papers returned, and that the resultant loss of $28.97 was offset by the reserve fund, in which there is a balance of $33.11.

Since there has not at any time been any comment on the method in which this situation has been handled around the church, I would appreciate knowing whether it is your desire to have it continued, and whether you are satisfied with the present arrangement. If sales are to be continued, I believe the present cash on hand should be held to pay for losses which are bound to be heavier during the winter and spring months. However, if you desire to terminate this arrangement, I will be glad to turn the cash over for whatever purpose you see fit.

I was glad to be of some assistance in this capacity in spite of the fact that the handling of these boys and the accounts involved considerable detail work and attention on my part. I enjoyed working with the boys and will be glad to continue if you desire.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Ellis.

One Man's Family

Father Coughlin is in receipt of the following letter from a successful distributor of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The letter, together with the sales summary, which appears herewith, is worth many columns of circulation promotion which SOCIAL JUSTICE might present. It also answers many questions which other salesmen write in from time to time.

January 4, 1937.

Dear Father Coughlin:

In connection with SOCIAL JUSTICE sales may I present for your approval the arrangement which we have worked out in our community.

In the early part of July, 1936, a rather bad situation existed due to confusion which was created by the desire of a very large number of boys and men to sell papers around the church. This situation resulted in much comment and criticism. Without solicitation, therefore, I personally went into the matter thoroughly and discussed it with Father Craig. He requested that I take charge and make proper arrangements so as to provide some semblance of system and order in conducting SOCIAL JUSTICE sales around the church.

To do this it was necessary to remove from the list of sales persons several boys who did not live in the parish, and to select a group of boys from within the parish who would be receptive to discipline. As a result, on Jauuary 20th, I took over the actual handling of the boys.

In order to eliminate the confusion of a large number of boys ordering their own papers, all papers were ordered in the name of John Ellis and distributed from my home. The papers were

Social Justice Publishing Co. Renewal Coupon
Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

Please renew my subscription for SOCIAL JUSTICE, to begin immediately upon the expiration of my present subscription. I enclose.....in payment therefor ($2 a year).

My address is:

.....
(Name)

.....
(St. or RFD)

....
(City) (State)

Social Justice Publishing Co. New Subscription
Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .....($2 a year) for a new subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE, to begin with the current issue.

Please address the paper to:

.....
(Name)

.....
(St. or RFD)

....
(City) (State)

The three coupons here printed are self-explanatory. Those at the left for individual subscriptions; that at the right for bulk orders.

11
R. O. Printing Company
Royal Oak, Michigan

Circulation Department Order for Papers
Social Justice Publishing Co. Trial Order ☐
Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan. Permanent ☐

Gentlemen:

Please send me.....copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE edition dated.....for which I agree to pay your wholesale rate of 2½ cents per copy.

Please send me also instructions and rules for the regular handling of your paper in my community.

You may express the papers to me at the following address:

.....
(Name)

.....
(St. or RFD)

....
(City) (State)